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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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From the Washington Union.

THE GREAT MARYLAND BLACK-CAT CASE.

"If you meet a black cat, shave him to the tail."

This tremendous case is now pending before a judicial tribunal of the State of Maryland, and presents many remarkable features of the ingenuity and speculative capacity of the defendant in the case. For the benefit of the legal profession and gentlemen generally who may wish to enter a new field of speculation, I will give a short history of the case as I heard it:

Some few years ago a gentleman of Maryland conceived the idea that an immense fortune could be realized by the rearing of black cats for the sake of their skins. The principal obstacle to the plan was the impossibility of keeping the animals together and preventing them from wandering off, as their activity, assisted by the penetrating qualities of their claws, would enable them to defy any enclosure; and at last, after much thinking, the idea suggested itself to his mind that water was the only barrier that the cats would not pass. Being in possession of an island that appeared to be just suited for the experiment, he found all obstacles to the success of his plan removed, and set about organizing the affair.

He employed an agent, and put out a circular, in which he stated that he would give so much a head for every black cat that could be got. This advertisement was circulated through all the counties bordering upon the Chesapeake bay, and the negroes got hold of it. In a very short time all the black cats through those counties were stolen by the negroes and sold to the agent, who had depots established at different convenient points. Old ladies missed their favorite cats, and mourned them as dead—but the negroes, incited by the price offered, spared none. In this way one hundred and fifty black cats were collected and transported to the island; and the agent took up his abode there like another Robinson Crusoe, as superintendent and guardian of the cats. Those animals appeared to enjoy themselves vastly when first put on the island, and spent their time in either playing with each other, or hunting birds or ground mice; but at last their game failed them, and, having no other supply of food, they became hungry and desperate, and roamed about the island in large bands, yelling for food. They at last became dangerous, and the agent wrote to his employer a statement of these facts, accompanied by a request to know how he was to feed them. He wrote back for the agent to set a couple of negroes to work to catch and open oysters for the cats, which order was carried out. The cats, having the alternative of oysters or starvation before them, very naturally chose the former; but, not being accustomed to such unnatural food, a species of cholera broke out amongst them, and one-half died.

This calamity drove the survivors mad, and they either committed suicide, or, in a fit of desperation, swam to the main land. At any rate, they disappeared, and were never heard of more.

The agent then wrote again to his employer to acquaint him with the result of this new treatment, which news was accompanied by a modest request for the payment of his wages—for this cat experiment occupied a space of upwards of a year. The latter was so indignant at the conduct of both the agent and the cats that he flatly refused, and the consequence of his refusal was *a suit* brought by the agent to recover his wages. This suit has been defended for some two years, and during its progress I have become acquainted with the facts.

As far as the theory of the speculation went, it was a magnificent idea. The skin of the black cat is worth in Boston 50 cents. The cats, I am told, cost the agent just that sum. It was supposed that they would increase exactly tenfold per annum. Then say, first year, number of cats, 150; second year, 1,500; third year, 15,000; from which there could be obtained 5,000 toms for sale, bringing $2,500, and leaving 10,000 stock cats remaining, which, at the above ratio of increase, would give the fourth year the enormous sum of 100,000 cats upon the island, after which all the surplus, over and above the last number, were to be caught in box-traps and the skins sold to the Boston furriers. This stock of 100,000 cats were to produce 1,000,000 per annum, and the revenue consequently to be derived from the island would be in the neighborhood of $500,000 per annum.

The principal drawback to the enterprise was the utter inability of the cats to organize or band together for the purpose of assisting each other, and thus facilitating their hunting operation; so, after deep reflection upon the subject, it was determined to import a couple of wild cats from South America, whose admixture with his cats would not only add strength to the body and value to the fur, but whose executive qualities might be brought to bear in organizing the original settlers into large hunting packs—and thus enable them to successfully pursue the squirrels and ground mice with which the island abounded—and, in fact, to teach these unfortunate animals, who, torn from the comfortable fireside, were, of course, ignorant of the necessities of savage life, the mysteries of the chase. He readily found a friend willing to procure him the new cats. I'm afraid this friend regarded the whole matter as a joke, but at any rate he was faithful to his promise, and as soon after his arrival in Rio Janeiro as possible he set some natives hunting, who caught two young tiger cats of extraordinary ferocity, which he placed in a cage and shipped to Baltimore.

When he had almost forgotten the matter he was surprised by the receipt of a letter apprising him of the arrival of these wild beasts, and was requested "to come forward, pay charges, and take them away." He hurried into town and found these young tigers about the size of a medium setter-dog, and a bill of charges of several hundred per cent. more than he anticipated. He paid it, and ordered two negroes to convey the beasts in a cart out to his country home, for he wished to exhibit them before he sent them down to take command of the island cats.

On the road out to his place the cats glared and spit at the negroes in such a fiendish manner that, to get rid of them, they turned the cage over on the bar side, whereby one of the cats was smothered.

The survivor, being deprived of his mate, became more ferocious than ever, and it became a question whether it would be safe for the cats upon the island to turn it loose among them. The owner was very much worried until his negro man suggested that they should try the experiment by putting a tame cat into the cage.

The idea was the very thing. A cat was procured and introduced into the cage. In about two minutes it was torn into shreds and utterly devoured. Of course it would have been madness to turn the beast loose on the island—so the idea was abandoned, and it has been kept ever since as a small menagerie attached to the gentleman's house, with the exception of a periodical visit to the Agricultural Fair in Baltimore, when it is placed among the poultry, and causes the hearts of the chickens to die within them. This is a short history of the great black-cat scheme and the suit arising from it. Whether there is legal ability in the State sufficient to settle the latter is more than I am able to say.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 3, 1858.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1858.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.—A Democratic Convention to nominate candidates to represent Cumberland and Harnett in the next Legislature met in this place on Tuesday afternoon last. George McNeill, Esq., presided.

After some squabbling about the "ancient usages of the party," as expounded by sundry very new converts, a committee was appointed, one from each captain's district, to recommend the candidates. The committee went off, and stayed off a very long time. When they returned, they reported

For the Senate.—Jas. S. Harrington, Esq., of Harnett.

For the Commons.—Messrs. W. McL. McKay, John Winslow, and S. R. Hawley, of Cumberland.

Col. Duncan Shaw moved that the report be rejected, and it was promptly rejected, about two to one. The Convention then went to work on its own hook, and taking one at a time, nominated

For the Senate.—Maj. John T. Gilmore, of Cumberland.

For the Commons.—W. McL. McKay, Esq., of Cumberland, C. C. Barbee, and Jas. S. Harrington, Esq., of Harnett.

These nominations were by decided majorities, and were declared unanimous, though the large crowd of outsiders in attendance will have it that the Chairman thought he was presiding over a Railroad meeting, where all our people are expected to vote *aye*, and only put the question for *ayes*.

The delegation from Cumberland recommended Frank N. Roberts, Esq., for Sheriff.

A Platform pledging hearty support to Judge Ellis; denouncing Distribution as unconstitutional, impracticable, and a hobby ridden by Know Nothings and disappointed office-seekers; earnestly recommending the Western Railroad to the Legislature; and pledging support to the nominees of the Convention, was adopted. The last clause only was objected to by any one. It was proposed by a very sensible gentleman from Harnett that the candidates should not be ratified until their names were known. But his views did not meet with favor. The party is accustomed to "go it blind."

The Convention was a rare assemblage. The nominee for the Senate, as it seems to us, was about right when he said that no such assemblage as the one before him had ever been or could ever be known in Greece or Rome, Europe, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Chili, Brazil, Ecuador, Patagonia, or any other of the Central American or South American Republics. We believed him.

CANDIDATES.—At Randolph Court last week Jonathan Worth, Esq., announced himself a candidate for the Senate in the Senatorial District of Randolph and Alamance; Messrs. Henry B. Elliott and Jesse G. Hinshaw declared themselves candidates for the Commons; and J. W. Steed, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff. No opposition.

A. R. McDonald, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate in Moore and Montgomery.

We are requested to state that Col. Samuel H. Christian is not a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the counties of Moore and Montgomery. In accordance with an arrangement entered into in 1836, the two counties are entitled alternately to the Senator, each for four years at a time. Moore county is therefore entitled to the Senator in 1858 and 1860.

W. B. Richardson, Esq., late member, is a candidate for re-election to the Commons from Moore County. He is opposed by Dr. John Shaw, Democrat.

W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, and ——— Coleman, Esq., of Yancy, as we learn from the Salisbury Watchman, are candidates to succeed Mr. Clingman. Both Democrats.

THE WILMINGTON DAILY HERALD comes to us very greatly improved by a new suit of type, and with new Editors and Proprietors—Messrs. Charles E. and Ravenscroft Burr, brothers of the late respected Editor, having purchased the establishment. In a neat and appropriate salutatory address they state that there will be no change in the politics of the paper, and avow very proper sentiments in regard to the conduct of a newspaper. We heartily wish them success, both in adhering to their wise and kindly principles in this regard, and in securing for their paper an extensive and profitable business.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,773,946 bales against 2,777,240 last year. Decrease 3,294 bales. Since the Courier's tables, from which we copy these figures, were made up, a further very large increase in receipts is reported at Mobile, and the total receipts are some 5,000 bales in excess of those last year, besides probable increased receipts at other places besides Mobile.

OIL FROM IRON ORE.—The President of the Western Rail Road, who is just from New York, brought with him two small phials of an oil obtained by Dr. Gesner, chemist, from the *black band iron ore*. One of these is at present at this office. The oil is almost as thin and transparent as water, and burns with a brilliant light, being considered by Dr. Gesner as superior to the Kerosene or Columbian oils, both of his own manufacture.

From the last Standard we copy the following article on the subject:—

RALEIGH, May 6, 1858.

To the Editors of the Standard:

As promised, I propose now to furnish you with the results of my analyses of the Shales and Blackband Ore of Deep river. These analyses were undertaken with the view of determining whether the shales and blackband ore may be profitably employed for the extraction of oil.

I ascertained in March that the slate contained upon an average twenty per cent. of volatile matter. This volatile matter consists of two kinds, one condensable and the other entirely volatile. All the matter disengaged burns with a very white flame, showing the presence of an oleaginous body. Whether the materials are sufficiently rich to make a profitable business depends upon a variety of circumstances. As my apparatus was small, I deemed it necessary to have the shale and iron tested at the Gas Works in New York, and therefore forwarded a box of the materials for that purpose to my friend Dr. Gesner, who has had charge of the Columbia Oil Works from the time they were established. From him I have received the following note respecting their value:

"16 BEDFORD AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. }
May 5th, 1859. }

I have extracted from the *ore* a very fine oil, a sample of which I will send by Mr. Mallett, if he has not returned to your State already. From the shale I obtained 20 per cent. of volatile matter. The ore contains less. I am of the opinion that the manufacture of oil may be successfully carried on with the manufacture of iron, and coking the coal. But in these operations the most careful calculations and the soundest practical skill will be requisite. By my mode of condensing, I rendered very nearly all the volatile matter into oil. I have given what time I could spare to the samples you sent, and trust that the production of *oil from iron ore* will be satisfactory.

Very truly yours, A. GESNER.

DR. E. EMMONS."

His opinion is as favorable for employing those materials for oil as I expected. In my hands, the shales have yielded at the rate of 15 *gals.* per ton of crude oil, and my examination of the oil from the Blackband, coincides with that of Dr. Gesner. The oil obtained in the first part of the distillation is a very fine material, and the volatile matter is nearly all condensable. In the manufacture of iron from this ore, it will be a very easy matter to obtain its oil, as it has to be first roasted: and when deprived of its oil, it may be reduced at once into blooms in the forge. It is almost impossible to calculate the amount of oil locked up in the shales, coal and iron ore of the valley of Deep river. In the aggregate, they are not less than 100 feet thick, and if they contain no more than 15 gals. per ton, the amount is enormous. This subject is interesting in another point of view—and we may enquire where did all this oil come from?

Truly yours, E. EMMONS,
Geol. to the State of North Carolina.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are indebted to a young friend from this County for a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just issued from the office of the Chapel Hill Gazette.

There are reported for the current year 461 Students, viz: Seniors 94, Juniors 119, Sophomores 116, Freshmen 94, Partial Course 30, Law Students 8. Twenty young gentlemen attached to the regular classes attend the Law School, and eighty-six "the School for the application of Science to the Arts."

Fourteen States are represented in the Catalogue, as follows:—North Carolina 293, Tennessee 35, Mississippi 28, Louisiana 26, Alabama 22, Georgia and Virginia 10 each, Texas 9, South Carolina 8, Florida 5, Arkansas and Iowa 3 each, Kentucky 2, New York 1. [These figures, taken from the Catalogue, foot up 455.]

MR. MCRAE'S PROSPECTS.—An old whig sends us word from High Point that Mr. McRae will run well in that section of the State, and that there is much rejoicing that he has come out for Governor.

SENATOR REID.—The Washington Union says that it is "rejoiced to learn, through the medium of a private letter received in this city, that the health of the Hon. David S. Reid, one of the Senators from North Carolina, is much improved, and that he may be expected here in the course of ten days or less."

FRUIT.—We learn that the cold weather of the last month treated two parts of the same neighborhood in Guilford very differently. At High Point nothing was hurt. Three miles west of that place nearly all the fruit was destroyed.

CONVICTION.—At Rutherford Superior Court, Judge Person presiding, a man named Lakey was convicted of the murder of another named Finley, and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of June. For the State, Solicitor Lander and Col. Gaither. For the prisoner, Messrs. A. M. Erwin, Dickson, Caldwell and Shipp.

STATE STOCKS.—We note large sales of North Carolina Bonds in New York at 95. Virginia 92½ to 93.

Rutherford County has voted a subscription of $60,000 to the W. C. & R. Railroad; ayes 734; nays 616.

The Wilmington Journal is informed that we have not much faith in empty professions which are contradicted by unfriendly acts, or equally unfriendly omission to act at all. We never repelled any "advance towards kindness between Fayetteville and other sections," though we have sometimes, we confess, felt it a duty to expose the hollowness of mere professions of friendship.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, AGAIN.—Our long-winded friend who does up the historicals for the Richmond Whig, certainly has bottom, if not speed. He comes at us, in the Whig of Monday last, with another article in reply to ours of the 19th April—so long ago that we had despaired of ever hearing from him again.

His article is a curiosity, and we therefore copy it entire:—

King's Mountain.—It is necessary to remind the Fay. *Observer* and its correspondent, the editor of the University *Magazine*, that we never undertook to criticise the statements of the latter. All we did was to call attention to a very material piece of evidence, as we thought, which had been left out altogether, and from the neglect of which we were led to doubt the correctness of that information to which the writer of the *Magazine* article laid claim. We see no reason to alter our opinion on this point. In the meantime, be it remembered, we laid no claim to any particular knowledge on this subject. We never saw Lossing's book except on the counter of a book seller, and if we had seen it, we presume it makes no pretentions to being original. All we ever read on the subject, was, first the account in Weems' Life of Washington, when we were a boy; 2d, the account in Ramsay's History of the United States; 3d, the account in Tarleton's Campaigns and Lee's Memoirs; 4th, the account in Botta's history of the war, and, lastly, the official account published by William Campbell Preston in his controversy with Gov. Shelby. To these must be added the publications in the Remembrancer, before alluded to by us. General Davidson says the number of men at Gilbert's Town was three thousand, and the number selected to go on sixteen hundred. Contemporary statements, however, are almost always exaggerations. There is no doubt that the estimate made by the *Observer* is the correct one—that the aggregate was 1,390,* and that the number selected to fight the battle was 900.

The case then stands thus. There were 1,390* men assembled at Gilbert's Town on the 9th. Of these it is not denied that the majority were North Carolinians.

Out of those, nine hundred men were selected to go forward and attack the enemy. It would seem that the majority *ought* to have come from North Carolina. It is possible, however, that it did not, and Col. Preston says it did not. In order to prove that it did, something more is necessary than to show that North Carolina had a majority at Gilbert's Town. Col. Preston knew that fact, when he made the assertion that the men who fought the battle came from the three States in about equal proportions. Since he is presumed to be a man of veracity and well acquainted with the subject, it seems fair to conclude that he had some authority. All the arguments of the *Observer* and its correspondent only prove that North Carolina had a majority at Gilbert's Town, which has not been denied. The only evidence to show that she had a majority at the battle is deductive, being nothing but inference from that isolated fact.

Now, we know nothing about the South Carolina portion of warriors. But as for those from Virginia, we have always heard it said that every man of them was chosen. The reason was obvious. They were the very flower of the mountains of Virginia, and their horses were all good. They had come a long way from home. The timid, irresolute, or badly mounted, had all fallen back and returned long before they got to Gilbert's Town. None reached that rendezvous but men of daring valor, on horses capable of carrying them everywhere. The North Carolinians, on the contrary, being directly on the borders of their own State, had not undergone such a purifying process. The proportion of indifferent horses would of course be much larger, and thus it might very well happen that, when a selection was made, they could furnish no more than the Virginians. As for South Carolina, it must be borne in mind that all the best portion of her population were outlaws at the time, and vast numbers of them actually in North Carolina. The editor of the *Magazine* says very truly that it will never be known how many there were.

We hope we have attracted sufficient attention to this subject, to call out persons who have better means of investigating it.

The first remark which occurs to us is, that a man who has read *only* seven books on this subject, is manifestly too indifferently posted up about it. He should have "crammed" by reading the scores of school histories of the revolution and of the United States, extant.

The writer at last admits that the *majority* of all the troops collected to fight the battle were North Carolinians. That is an admission to be thankful for; for Col. Preston said that the men were "nearly in equal numbers from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina," and this writer defended Col. Preston. After it is proved beyond question that it is an error, and a wrong to North Carolina, our Virginia writer gracefully backs out.

Next we have the admission that of the 900 selected men, "it would seem that the majority *ought* to have come from North Carolina." Exactly. And moreover, it is hardly "possible" as he says, that the majority *did not* so come, for North Carolina had upwards of 1100 men on the ground, and Virginia and South Carolina combined had not more than about 700. If Col. Preston has any *facts* upon which he can base a different conclusion, why has he not brought them forward?

But the writer "has always heard that every man of the 400 Virginians was chosen" among the 900 fighting men. Indeed! How and where did he hear this? It is in no history, official report, or letter, that we ever heard of. Whence came such a marvellous item? Let us have the "authority."

"Their horses were all good." [Of course: who ever heard of a Virginia horse that was not good?] "The men the very flower of the mountains." [Every one, we'll be sworn, was an F. F. V. All the others, on bad horses, had deserted long before.] The North Carolinians "had not undergone such a purifying process." No, indeed, and what is more, there is *no evidence* that they *needed* to undergo any such process. They sprang up, of their own accord, to fight an enemy who was on the spot. No "timid or irresolute" man was under any obligation to take the field, and none such would be likely to do so when a bloody conflict was certain to take place, and at once.

But perhaps the most amusing idea of the writer is this: that the Virginia mountain horses were all in prime order *because* they had travelled a long way, whilst the North Carolina mountain horses were indifferent *because* they had not travelled at all! We think that will do, and give up the contest.

* Not 1390, but 1840. Taking our Virginia friend's figures, 1390, there would necessarily have been a majority of North Carolinians in the 900 selected men; for there were 990 North Carolinians. Deduct these, and there would be but 400 left. If all of these 400 were selected, it would still require 500 North Carolinians to make up the 900 picked men.

The Charlotte Democrat does the Senior Editor of the Observer too much honor. The latter has lived long enough to be well satisfied that it is far better to be respectable and useful in a position for which he has some fitness, than to aspire to one for which he has not. The Whig party owes us nothing in the shape of a nomination for any office—nothing at all, we were about to say, but for fear that some individuals of the party might construe the general remark into a receipt in full for unpaid subscriptions.

A little incident of near two score years past recurs to the Senior Editor's memory in the above connection, which it may possibly be of some service to Young America to relate. When a smooth-faced boy of some 18 summers, he was enrolled in a "Thespian Society" at Raleigh, and in one of their performances he was assigned to play the part of Miss Neville, in Goldsmith's Comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer." One trial of the stage sufficed to show him that it was not his *forte*, and it was accordingly his first and last appearance. The lesson has stood him in stead for all succeeding years; has prevented him from ever being a candidate for any thing, and has induced him voluntarily to decline some trusts that he did not feel calculated to shine in.

If some of those who are everlastingly seeking office and honors could but know how much of anxiety, heart-sickening hope deferred, and perhaps of degradation, was thus prevented, they would surely wish that they had attempted to personate Miss Neville in their youthful days. The score of candidates at the democratic Convention of Tuesday last are too old to perform that part, though possibly some of them might make very good looking old women.

AN UNFORTUNATE BLUNDER.—The Wilmington Journal says some very handsome things about our new Senator, Mr. Clingman. We doubt, however, whether Mr. C. will be altogether pleased with the following:—

"Even while nominally a whig, his votes showed that he was bound by the shackles of party so far as to lend his sanction to anything inimical to the interests of the South, or, speaking more accurately, to the equality of the States."

A very bad character the omission of the little word *not* gives to Mr. Clingman. The worst of it is, that if the Democracy told the truth while Clingman claimed to be a Whig, the omission of that word is necessary to tell the truth now. They used to say, just as the Journal's types now say, that he was the worst sort of an abolitionist.

MURDER WILL OUT.—One of the most remarkable cases of ferreting out a murderer has just occurred at Chicago. In March last a barrel was received by rail road at New York addressed to "W. H. Jennings, 185 Leonard Street." As there was no such person or No. in that street, the barrel was finally opened, and found to contain the limbs and body of a woman, so cut up as to be packed in the barrel. The horrid spectacle set the police to work. They traced the barrel to Albany, thence along the Central railroad to Buffalo, thence to Suspension Bridge, into Canada, to Winsor, thence to Detroit, and finally to Chicago. Having thus reached what the rail road books showed to have been the starting point of the barrel, nearly a thousand miles from the place of its reception, the officers went cautiously to work to discover the shipper, and finally arrested him. He was a journeyman barber, named Henry Jumpertz, a Prussian, aged 24. He made a long confession of his living with the woman, aged 29, the wife of a man who had deserted her; of her insisting on his marrying her, &c.; and closing with a statement that she had hanged herself. This part of the story of course is not believed, being contradicted by his barbarous conduct in cutting up and sending off her body. He is in jail, awaiting trial.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of interest occurred in either House on Monday and Tuesday, except the passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate Bill for the admission of Minnesota.

Theological Convention.—A Southern Baptist Theological Convention was held at Greenville, S. C., last week. A number of delegates were present, representing nearly all the Southern States. Among others, Rev. Mr. McDaniel and Rev. Mr. Toby, of North Carolina. The Convention decided to establish a Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at Greenville C. H., S. C., the sum of one hundred thousand dollars having been secured and pledged for that purpose by S. C. One hundred thousand dollars is to be raised by other Southern States, and the Rev. A. M. Poindexter, of Virginia, was appointed to accomplish the object.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—This body met at Montgomery (Ala.) on Monday last. 300 Delegates were present, from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama. [Very few from North Carolina, we presume.]

The committee on organization reported A. P. Calhoun, of South Carolina, President, Mark A. Cooper Vice President, and P. D. Page, of Alabama, Secretary. The committee on business was formed by three delegates from each State.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at two o'clock this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 28th of April.

England.—Disputes have arisen between Persia and England, respecting the illegal detention of the Affghans.

In the House of Commons, Gen. Peel had stated that the expense incurred in India, would be defrayed by the Indian Company.

There is a great stagnation in business throughout England.

Spain.—Some excitement exists in Spain in regard to the danger of a war with the United States. The Chamber of Deputies has made enquiry as to the state of relations between the two countries. This was being done in consequence of late telegraphic despatches bearing rumors of war.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 28th.—Sales of cotton for the three days, 21,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation, and 1000 for export. Prices closed steady and unchanged.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The *Persia* arrived to-day, with Liverpool dates to May 1st, being three days later than those by the *Vanderbilt*.

The *Persia* brings accounts of the continued success of British arms in India. A large force under Sir H. Rase, had captured the town of Ghansi, with great slaughter of the rebels. Gen. Roberts had assaulted and carried the town of Kotah.

Disraeli's resolution, that the Government of India be vested in the Crown, had passed the House of Commons. Its passage was greeted with cheers.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Saturday, May 1.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales of the week 55,000 bales—speculators took 6000 bales, and exporters 4,500. Stock in port 490,000, including 385,000 American. Fair Orleans 7 a 7¼; Middling do. 7 1-16; Fair Mobile 7½; Middling do. 7; Fair Uplands 7¼; middling do. 6¾. In Manchester holders of cotton are asking an advance.

Breadstuffs quiet. Flour lower. Wheat has an advancing tendency. Corn steady. Rosin firm at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 5d. Spirits turpentine steady at 42 a 43s.

ALBANY, May 11.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—This morning as the train on the Central Railroad was passing over Saquoit creek, near Whiteboro', the bridge crushed in beneath the ponderous load, and the whole train was precipitated to the water below.

Seven or eight persons were killed outright, and five or six others so seriously injured as to barely escape with their lives.

Over forty are wounded; none from the South.

Hon. Willie P. Mangum.—We learn from a gentleman living in Mr. Mangum's county, Orange, that he is confined to his home by paralysis. For some time past he has been unable to walk about but very little, if at all. His legs from his hips down are paralyzed, and his tongue seems considerably affected in the same way. He still has the use of his arms.

It will be remembered that Mr. Mangum represented this State in the U. S. Senate for a number of years during the ascendancy of the whig party; occupying, for some time, the honorable position of President pro. tem. of that body. The gentleman who informed us of Mr. Mangum's affliction, also rehearsed to us an incident connected with his early history; the substance of which is, that Mangum, when quite a youth, was a witness in some important suit in Orange County Court, and gave in his evidence with so much exactness and clearness, and stood a severe cross-examination so well, that one of the lawyers who conducted the case, took him and educated and instructed him in law, which enabled him afterwards to rise to the eminent position he attained.

Although seriously afflicted, it is said he takes as much interest in politics as ever.

Char. Democrat.

Corn, Cotton, and Chinese Sugar Cane.—We are reminded that early in this month is the time for planting Chinese Sugar Cane seed. The experiments last year were entirely satisfactory; and it will be a great saving for every one to plant a little. There is no humbug about this. The stuff will make *sweetening* and no mistake. But then don't neglect other things on account of this. Remember if you do not make Corn, you can have no pork—without corn your pigs will squeal, and without pork your stomachs will be uneasy. Plant a little sugar cane and a great deal of corn. And don't run wild about the present high prices of Cotton, and pay too much attention to the culture of that article to the neglect of grain. Next year cotton may not bring half of the present figures, and corn and wheat may be worth twice as much.

Charlotte Democrat.

A valuable negro boy, the property of Mr. Calvin Everitt of Richmond county, N. C., was drowned in the race of Mr. W. R. Leak's mills near Rockingham, on the 7th inst.

How to Marry a Plantation or Two.—A book has just been published in New Orleans entitled "How to get a rich wife," which contains a list of the names of all the rich marriageable ladies and gentlemen in Louisiana and the adjoining States, with the amount of rhino possessed by each.

Children.—"The man who has never tried the companionship of a little child has carelessly passed by one of the greatest pleasures of life, as one passes a rare flower without plucking it or knowing its value."

Precept is instruction written in sand, and washed away by the tide; example is instruction engraved on the rock.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst., by A. M. Blackburn, Esq., Mr. JAMES C. LEWIS to Mrs. TABITHA PARKER.

DIED,

At the residence of Col. Shaw, in Richmond county, N. C., on the 9th inst., JEFFERSON ALEXANDER, infant son of Col. James C. and Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, aged 7 months and 9 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the Kingdom of God."

In Duplin county, on the 23d ult., Mr. HENRY NEWKIRK, aged 54 years.

At his residence in Robeson County, on the night of the 5th inst., after a short but painful illness, Mr. HUGH BROWN, in the 63d year of his age.

On 29th ultimo, in the 69th year of his age, in Little Rock, Arkansas, the Rt. Reverend GEORGE W. FREEMAN, Bishop of Arkansas, and formerly Rector of Christ Church, Raleigh, N. C.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

Described by the Honorable George Bancroft before the New York Historical Society.

On the afternoon of the day on which the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts adjourned, Gen. Gage took the light infantry and grenadiers off duty, and secretly prepared an expedition to destroy the colonies' stores at Concord. But the attempt had for several weeks been expected; a strict watch had been kept and signals were concerted to announce the first movement of troops for the country. Samuel Adams and Hancock who had not yet left Lexington for Philadelphia, received a timely message from Warren, and, in consequence, the Committee of Safety removed a part of the public stores and secreted the cannon. On Tuesday, the 18th, ten or more sergeants in disguise dispersed themselves through Cambridge and further West to intercept all communication. In the following night the grenadiers and light infantry, not less than eight hundred in number, the flower of the army at Boston, commanded by the incompetent Lieutenant Colonel Smith, crossed in the boats of the transport ships from the foot of the common to East Cambridge. There they received a day's provisions, and near midnight, after wading through wet marshes that are now covered by a stately town, they took the road through West Cambridge to Concord. "They will miss their aim," said one of a party who observed their departure. "What aim," asked Lord Percy, who overheard the remark. "Why, the cannon at Concord," was the reply. Percy hastened to Gage, who instantly directed that no one should be suffered to leave the town, but Warren had already, at ten o'clock, despatched William Dawes through Roxbury to Lexington, and at the same time notified Paul Revere to set off by way of Charlestown. Revere stopped only to engage a friend to raise the concerted signals, and five minutes before the sentinels received the order to prevent it, two friends rowed him past the Somerset man-of-war across Charles river. All was still as suited the hour. The ship was winding with the young flood; the waning moon just peered above a clear horizon; while from a couple of lanterns in the tower of the North church the beacon streamed to the neighboring towns as fast as light could travel.

A little beyond Charlestown Neck, Revere was intercepted by two British officers on horseback; but being himself well mounted, he turned suddenly, and leading one of them into a clay bank, escaped from the other by the road to Medford. As he passed on, he waked the captain of the Minute Men of that town, and continued to rouse almost every house on the way to Lexington. The troops had not advanced far when the firing of guns and the ringing of bells announced that their expedition had been heralded before them, and Smith sent back to demand a reinforcement. On the morning of the 19th of April, between the hours of 12 and 1, the message from Warren reached Adams and Hancock, who divined at once the object of the expedition. Revere, therefore, and Dawes, joined by Samuel Prescott, "a high son of liberty" from Concord, rode forward, calling up the inhabitants as they passed along, till in Lincoln they fell upon a party of British officers. Revere and Dawes were seized and taken back to Lexington, where they were released; but Prescott leaped over a low stone wall and galloped on for Concord. There, at about two in the morning, a peal from the belfry of the meeting house called the inhabitants of the place to their town hall. They came forth, young and old, with their firelocks, ready to make good the resolute words of their town debates. Among the most alert was William Emerson, the minister, with gun in hand, his powder horn and pouch for balls slung over his shoulder. By his sermons and his prayers he had so hallowed the enthusiasm of his flock that they held the defence of their liberties a part of their covenant with God; his presence with arms proved his sincerity and strengthened their sense of duty. From daybreak to sunrise the summons ran from house to house through Acton. Express messengers and volleys from Minute Men spread the alarm. How children trembled as they were scared out of sleep by the cries! how wives, with heaving breasts, bravely seconded their husbands! how the countrymen, forced suddenly to arm, without guides or counsellors, took instant counsel of their courage! The mighty chorus of voices rose from the scattered farm houses, and as it were from the very ashes of the dead. Come forth, champions of liberty!—now free your country—protect your sons and daughters, your wives and homesteads—rescue the houses of the God of your fathers, the franchise handed down from your ancestors! Now all is at stake—the battle is for all! Lexington, in 1775, may have had seven hundred inhabitants, forming one parish, and having for their minister the learned and fervent Jonas Clark, the bold inditer of patriotic State papers that may yet be read on their town records. In December, 1772, they had instructed their representative to demand "a radical and lasting redress of their grievances, for not through their neglect should the people be enslaved." A year later they spurned the use of tea. In 1774 at various town meetings, they voted to "increase their stock of ammunition, to encourage military discipline, and to put themselves in a posture of defence against their enemies." In December they distributed to "the train band and alarm list" arms and ammunition, and resolved to "supply the training soldiers with bayonets." At two in the morning, under the eye of the minister, and of Hancock and Adams, Lexington common was alive with the Minute Men; and not with them only, but with the old men also, who were exempts, except in case of immediate danger to the town. The roll was called, and of militia and alarm men about one hundred and thirty answered to their names. The captain, John Parker, ordered every one to load with powder and ball, but take care not to be the first to fire. Messengers sent to look for the British regulars, reported that there were no signs of their approach. A watch was therefore set and the company dismissed, with orders to come together at beat of drum. Some went to their own homes, some to the tavern near the southeast corner of the common. Adams and Hancock, whose proscription had already been divulged, and whose seizure was believed to be intended, were compelled by persuasion to retire towards Woburn.

The last stars were vanishing from night, when the foremost party, led by Pitcairn, a major of marines, was discovered advancing quickly and in silence. Alarm guns were fired, and drums beat, not a call to village husbandmen only, but the reveille to humanity. Less than seventy, perhaps less than sixty, obeyed the summons, and in sight of half as many boys and unarmed men, were paraded in two ranks, a few rods north of the meeting house. How often in that building had they, with renewed professions of their faith, looked up to God as the stay of their fathers, and the protector of their privileges! How often on that village green, hard by the burial place of their forefathers, had they pledged themselves to each other to combat manfully for their birthright inheritance of liberty! There they now stood side by side, with the provincial banner, with arms in their hands, silent and fearless, willing to fight for their privileges, scrupulous not to begin civil war, and as yet unsuspicious of immediate danger. The ground on which they trod was the altar of freedom, and they were to furnish its victims. The British van, hearing the drum and the alarm guns, halted to load; the remaining companies came up, and at half an hour before sunrise the advance party hurried forward at double quick time, almost upon a run, closely followed by the grenadiers. Pitcairn rode in front, and when within five or six rods of the Minute Men, cried out—"Disperse ye villains, ye rebels, disperse; lay down your arms; why don't you lay down your arms and disperse?" The main part of the countrymen stood motionless in the ranks, witnesses against aggression; too few to resist, too brave to fly. At this Pitcairn discharged a pistol and with a loud voice cried "Fire." The order was instantly followed, first by a few guns, which did no execution, and then by a heavy, close, and deadly discharge of musketry. In the disparity of numbers the common was a field of murder, not of battle; Parker, therefore, ordered his men to disperse. Then, and not till then, did a few of them, on their own impulse, return the British fire. These random shots of fugitives or dying men did no harm, except that Pitcairn's horse was perhaps grazed, and a private of the Tenth Light Infantry was touched slightly in the leg. Jonas Parker, the strongest and best wrestler in Lexington, had promised never to run from British troops; and he kept his vow. A wound brought him on his knees. Having discharged his gun, he was preparing to load it again, when as sound a heart as ever throbbed for freedom was stilled by a bayonet, and he lay on the post which he took at the morning's drum beat. So fell Isaac Mozzey, and so died the aged Robert Munroe, the same who in 1758 had been an Ensign at Louisburg. Jonathan Harrington, junior, was struck in front of his own house on the north of the common. His wife was at the window as he fell. With the blood gushing from his breast, he rose in her sight, tottered, fell again, then crawled on hands and knees towards his dwelling; she ran to meet him, but only reached him as he expired on their threshold. Caleb Harrington, who had gone into the meeting house for powder, was shot as he came out. Samuel Hadley and John Brown were pursued, and killed after they had left the green. Asahel Porter of Woburn, who had been taken prisoner by the British on the march, endeavored to escape, and was shot within a few rods of the common.

Day came in all the beauty of an early spring; the trees were budding, the grass growing rankly, a full mouth before the season, the blue bird and the robin gladdening the genial season, and calling forth the beams of the sun which on that morning shone with the warmth of summer; but distress and horror gathered over the inhabitants of the peaceful town; there, on the green, lay in death the gray haired and the young—the grassy field was red "with the innocent blood of their bretheren slain," crying unto God for vengeance from the ground. Seven of the men of Lexington were killed, nine wounded—a quarter part of those who stood in arms on the green. These are the village heroes, who were more than of noble blood, proving by their spirit that they were of a race divine. They gave their lives in testimony to the rights of mankind, bequeathing to their country an assurance of success in the mighty struggle which they began. Their names are held in grateful remembrance, and the expanding millions of their countrymen, renew and multiply their praise from generation to generation. They fulfilled their duty not from the accidental impulse of the moment; their action was the slowly ripened fruit of Providence and of time. The light that led them on was combined of rays from the whole history of the race; from the traditions of the Hebrews in the gray of the world's morning; from the heroes and sages of republican Greece and Rome; from the example of Him who laid down his life on the cross for the life of humanity; from the religious creed which proclaimed the divine presence in man, and on this truth, as in a life boat, floated the liberties of nations over the dark flood of the middle ages; from the customs of the Germans transmitted out of their forests to the councils of Saxon England; from the burning faith and courage of Martin Luther; from trust in the inevitable universality of God's sovereignty as taught by Paul of Tarsus, and Augustine, through Calvin and the divines of New England; from the avenging fierceness of the Furitans, who dashed down the mitre on the ruins of the throne; from the bold dissent and creative self-assertion of the earliest emigrants to Massachusetts; from the statesmen who made, and the philosophers who expounded, the revolution of England; from the liberal spirit and analyzing inquisitivness of the eighteenth century; from the cloud of witnesses of all ages to the reality and the rightfulness of human freedom. All the centuries bowed themselves from the recesses of a past eternity to cheer in their sacrifice the lowly men who proved themselves worthy of their forerunners, and whose children rise up and call them blessed. Heedless of his own danger, Samuel Adams, with the voice of a prophet, exclaimed, "Oh! what a glorious morning is this!" for he saw that his country's independence was rapidly hastening on, and like Columbus in the tempest, knew that the storm did but bear him the more swiftly towards the undiscovered goal.

A Tale of Terror.—The following rather marvelous story is told by one of the Vienna journals: "As a farmer of Orsinovi, near that city, was a few nights ago returning from market, he stopped at a roadside public house and imprudently showed the innkeeper a large sum which he had received. In the night the innkeeper, armed with a poniard, stole into the farmer's chamber, and prepared to stab him; but the farmer, who, from the man's manner at supper, conceived suspicions of foul play, had thrown himself, fully dressed, on the bed, without going to sleep, and being a powerful man he wrested the poniard from the other, and using it against him laid him dead at his feet. A few moments after he heard stones thrown at the window, and a voice which he recognized as that of the innkeeper's son, said, "The grave is ready!" This proved to him that the father and son had planned his murder, and to avoid detection had intended burying the dead body at once. He thereupon wrapped the body in a sheet and let it down from the window; he then ran to the gendarmerie and stated what had occurred. Three gendarmes immediately accompanied him to the house, and found the young man busily engaged in shoveling earth into a grave. 'What are you burying?' said they. 'Only a horse, which has just died.' 'You are mistaken,' answered one of them, jumping into the grave and raising the corpse. 'Look!' and he held up a lantern to the face of the deceased. 'Good God! cried the young man, thunderstruck, 'it is my father.' He was then arrested, and at once confessed all."

An Anecdote of Col. Benton.—"Sir-r," said Col. Benton, not many days before he died—"Sir-r, there are three disreputable resorts in which, be it remembered, I have never set foot, and I name them in the order of their infamy—the worst last. I allude to a house of ill-fame, a gambling hell, and a national convention. Yes sir, I am free of these."

MY DAUGHTER'S WEDDING EXPENSES.

Hard was I driven, through many a stony way,
To bring my daughter to a wedding day;
But thought not till I gave away my idol,
I ever should be saddled with the *bridal*.

TO A BOTTLE.

'Tis very strange that you and I
Together cannot pull;
For you are full when I am dry,
And dry when I am full.

AN EARLY VOYAGER TO NORTH CAROLINA.

From Hawks's History of North Carolina, vol. 1.

Sir Richard Greenville (or, as it is sometimes written Grenville, or Granville,) was the cousin of Sir Walter Raleigh. "This officer," says Tytler, "whose life was as enterprising as his death was heroic, had, in his early years, served against the Turks; and after sharing in the glory of the battle of Lepanto, returned to England with the reputation of an experienced soldier, which he increased by his conduct during the Irish rebellion. The queen promoted him to be sheriff of Cork; and on his coming to England, he was chosen to represent the county of Cornwall in parliament, in which he exhibited uncommon talents and energy." The "heroic death" here alluded to presents one of the most extraordinary records of naval warfare to be found in history. Indeed, were not the story well attested, one might be pardoned for some incredulity of circumstances so remarkable. Of its authenticity, however, no room is left for reasonable doubt, and Sir Walter himself was among those who, because it was so remarkable, employed his pen in preserving the facts it embodied.

In the times of Greenville, the hostility between England and Spain was of the most embittered character. England had commenced her naval career, and Spain was her only dangerous rival on the seas. About the year 1591, Admiral Lord Thomas Howard sailed to intercept the Plate fleet of Spain, at the Azores. His squadron consisted of six of the queen's ships, six victuallers of London (supply ships,) and two or three pinnaces. Sir Richard Greenville was Vice-Admiral, and commanded the "Revenge." The squadron reached Flores (one of the Azores), and there awaited the arrival of the Spanish treasure ships. The king of Spain having intelligence of this despatched a fleet of *fifty-three* sail to the Azores, to protect his vessels from America and convoy them home. The Spanish squadron was in sight before the English knew it was on the seas. It took them by surprise: a part of many of the crews of the English ships were on shore procuring water and other necessaries when the Spaniards hove in sight; and of those on board more than half were on the sick list, and unfit for service. The English had scarcely time to weigh anchor, and Greenville was the last to do so, because he was unwilling to leave his crew on shore, of whom ninety were at the time lying *sick* upon the island; and after all were upon board, he could muster but one hundred men fit for service. The Spaniards were on his weather-bow in large numbers, and his only chance was to trust to the sailing of his ship. But he indignantly rejected the thought of such a resort, and protested that he would rather die than run from an enemy. He then addressed his men, and told them that he would fight his way through the Spanish ships, which now formed two squadrons. He accordingly bore down on the nearest, and forced them to "spring their luff" and fall under his lee; but while thus occupied, the San Philip (a very large ship) had succeeded in getting the wind of him, and so becalmed him that his ship could neither make way nor answer her helm. The San Philip was a ship of three tiers of guns. While the Revenge was thus entangled, four others of the enemy came up, two on the larboard, and two on the starboard side. This was the state of things about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the fight began. The San Philip was soon crippled and obliged to withdraw, and some said she foundered. The fight was continued with great fury, and as often as the Spaniards attempted to board, they were beaten back into their own ships or knocked into the sea. At last night came, but the fight still continued until a late hour, when there was a pause. Some of the Spanish ships were sunk, in others immense numbers were slain, and the brave handful on board the Revenge was sadly diminished. Greenville himself had been slightly wounded in the commencement of the fight, but never left the deck for eight hours; at the expiration of that time a musket ball entered his body, and while the surgeon was dressing the wound, another shot struck him in the head, and the surgeon was killed by his side. Still he fought on, and as fast as one Spanish vessel was disabled and hauled off, another took her place; so that when morning dawned, the Revenge had actually been engaged, at close quarters, for fifteen consecutive hours with fifteen different ships of the enemy, and repulsed them all.

When daylight came, all that remained of her was a naked hull, riddled with shot, for she had received eight hundred discharges of artillery, and some of her wounds were under water. She had six feet of water in her hold; her deck was covered with the limbs and carcases of forty of her brave crew; not a living man on board was without a wound, and some, unable to move, were stretched upon the bloody deck; every spar was gone, every strand of her tackle cut, her upper works razeed to the water's edge, and the whole mass lying on the waters like a log, and incapable of any motion but that communicated by the swell of the sea. Greenville now commanded that she should be sunk with all on board, that the Spaniards might not carry home a splinter even as a trophy. He had such satisfaction as he could derive from knowing that he had completely destroyed four of the largest ships of the enemy; and he told his crew that for a few short hours or days more of life, it was not worth while to lessen the honor of their country. Many of them joined in this opinion; but a majority thought that there were some brave men on board who might yet live to serve their country, and that the Spaniard could take no honor, for that the Revenge could never be removed from the place where she was, being literally cut to pieces.

The Spanish Admiral, Don Alphonso Bagan was glad to take their surrender, and consented that all their lives should be saved and that they should be sent to England. The survivors were then removed by the Spanish boats, Greenville and the master gunner, to the very last, desiring to destroy the vessel.

When Greenville was carried on board of the Spanish Admiral, he was treated with the greatest respect, as was due to his indomitable courage, and every effort was made for his recovery; but the heroic old sailor would not probably have enjoyed life if saved by a Spaniard: he told them they might do with his body what they pleased, for it was now of no use to him; and as he neared his end (two or three days after he was taken on board the Admiral) he uttered in Spanish these his last words:—"here die I, Richard Greenville, with a joyful and quiet mind, having ended my life like a true soldier, that has fought for his country, queen, religion and honor." Such was the man who led the second colony of Raleigh to North Carolina.

Wit and Sarcasm were united when Lord Chatham rebuked a dishonest Chancellor of the Exchequer by finishing a quotation the latter had commenced. The debate turned upon some grant of money for the encouragement of art, which was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who finished his speech against Lord Chatham's motion by saying, "'Why was not this ointment sold and the money given to the poor?'" Chatham rose, and said, "Why did not the noble Lord complete the quotation, the application being so striking? As he has shrunk from it, I will finish the verse for him—'This, Judas said, not that he cared for the poor, but because *he was a thief, and carried the bag,*'"

New Route to the North.—We learn that the first shipment from Raleigh, by way of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad, was made on Thursday last. It consisted of one hundred and twenty reams of printing paper, weighing 6000 pounds, from Neuse Manufacturing Company, consigned to Moses W. Jarvis, New-Berne, to be forwarded to A. C. Goodman & Co., New York. We understand this route was selected as the cheapest.

Ral. Standard.

Improvements in Railroad Communication.—By the new arrangements on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and its connections with the lines East and West, the time now occupied by travelers is less than 43 hours from Baltimore to St. Louis, 44 hours from Washington, 47 from Philadelphia, and 52 from New York to St. Louis. This is a saving of eight hours between Baltimore and St. Louis, compared with the time theretofore occupied.

By next autumn, it is believed that the time between Baltimore and New Orleans will be reduced to less than four days, by way of Jackson, Miss., the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and the East Tennessee Road to Richmond, Washington City and New York. The New Orleans Picayune says:—

"The time on these routes is not yet arranged in a regular working schedule, but on the longest it need not exceed four days to New York, with a moderate rate of speed, and with a fast passenger train might be done in less than three."

A Pie Preparation and a "Last" Response.—A horticulturist at Lafayette, Ind., advertised that he would supply all sorts of trees and plants, "especially pie-plants of all kinds." A gentleman thereupon sent him an ordor for "one package of custard-pie seed, and a few dozen of mince pie-plants." The gardener promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

Hector McNeill announces himself

a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 3, 1858. 8-te

JUST TO HAND.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, in Kits, Qrs, Hfs. and Bbls.;
No. 3 Do. " Hfs. and Bbls;
Smoked BEEF;
Fulton-Market Do.;
MESS PORK;
GOSHEN BUTTER;
BUTTER CRACKERS and SHIP BISCUIT

P. A. WILEY.

May 12. 10-2w

JACKSON JOHNSON,

AT CLINTON.

ALL persons who want a fine drink *on the cool order*, with Ice Cream annexed, can be supplied by "just dropping in"

AT THE STRIPED HOUSE

J. JOHNSON, Agt.

May 11. 10-2mpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

HAVING taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of John W. Weisiger, dec'd, at September Term, 1857, and having an order of Court to sell the HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the Town of Toomer, Harnett county, I will proceed, in compliance with that order, to sell the above-named property at the Court House door in Toomer, on Wednesday the 16th day of June, at 12 o'clock.

JESSE W. WEISIGER, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1858. 10ts

NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:—

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I had a Cancer Wart on my nose, of seventeen years standing; and after several applications to different doctors, at length applied to Dr. ZACHEUS B. MOORE, of North Carolina, and county of Moore, who concocted medicine that has cured me completely; and I advise every body afflicted in like manner to apply to Mr. Moore, and persist in the medicine long enough and a cure will certainly ensue.

Given under my hand, this 27th of April, 1858.

NEILL CAMERON, (Gov't).

I, ISABELLA BAKER, do hereby certify to the same fact: that he cured me in the same way.

ISABELLA BAKER.

All persons wishing to see me, will find me at Johnsonville, on the Western Plank Road. No charge unless a cure is effected.

Z. B. MOORE.

May 12. 10-3tpd

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON Friday 28th instaat, will be sold on the premises, that valuable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie Street, recently occupied by Dr. McSwain. It can be examined any day before the sale. At the same time and place, a quantity of Household Furniture, mostly new, and some of very good quality. Terms at the sale.

THO. J. CURTIS.
By C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

May 10, 1858. 9-its

LAMPS AND KEROSENE OIL.

RECEIVED to-day and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 22. 4tf

Kerosene Oil,

Distilled from Coal—Not Explosive.

ANOTHER SUPPLY of the LAMPS for burning this Oil, daily expected by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 19, 1858. 3tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

☞ Usual advances on Consignments. ☜

1858.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guarantied.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.

April 10. 1-1tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE

HAS received his usual supply of GARDEN SEED These Seeds were selected and put up expressly for him and are all fresh and genuine. The following list comprises a *few* of the varieties, viz:

BEANS—Early China,	PEAS—Early,
" Valentine,	" Marrowfat,
" Large Lima,	PEPPER,
BEETS—Blood Turnip,	PUMPKIN,
" Long Blood,	SQUASH—White Bush,
CABBAGE—Early York,	" Yellow "
" Sugar Loaf,	TOMATO—Red,
" Large Drum-head,	" Yellow,
" Flat Dutch,	TURNIP—Flat Dutch,
	" White Globe,
COLLARDS,	" Ruta Baga,
CARROT,	CORN—Sweet,
MELON—Nutmeg,	ALSO,
" Water,	Onion Sets,
MUSTARD,	Blue Grass Seed,
ONION—White,	PARSLEY,
" Red,	PARSNIP.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 25, 1858. 79-1tf

LETTER TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

MOBILE, May 4, 1858.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—SIRS:—I arrived in this beautiful city some 10 days ago, after quite a pleasant trip. The beautiful and thriving villages and improved state of the country, on account of the Rail Road, is almost enough to justify a State which wishes to look to her interest and keep her best and most enterprising citizens from moving off, in building Railroads at public expense.

The scenery from Augusta to Atlanta is most sublime—the natural as well as artificial. Each one along the road appears to vie with the other who can have the finest house as well as garden, yard and landscape. Nothing can surpass that of Stone Mountain, which stands like a light-house upon the ocean, far, far, to be seen in every direction, from the Augusta as well as from the Macon Road. The Road from Atlanta to West Point is of recent date, and consequently has not had sufficient time to improve.

From West Point to Montgomery is like the Augusta Road, in a fine state of prosperity; beautiful, tasty and thriving villages, residences, and some of the best farms I ever saw. Montgomery is improving faster than any inland city South, and when her Railroad is completed to Pensacola she will then have as many advantages. In fact, all the Alabama river country has a marked improvement in the past two years, particularly about Selma, which bids fair to be one of *the cities*. She has also a Railroad to Tennessee, which when completed, will be of great advantage to Mobile.

In approaching the city you have a fine view for miles. Mobile is improving; the Custom House is a beautiful granite building, which will cost over half a million: The appropriation to deepen her bar will be of great advantage, as large vessels cannot get within twenty miles. The improvement would save a large item of expense in the way of lighterage both to and from the ships.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is now one of the best avenues of trade to the city; its length is now two hundred and forty miles, and as it progresses it brings new trade, giving back counties advantages over river counties. The Tombigbee and Warrior Rivers are only navigable some four or five months in the year at best, and in low water, as in 1855, are worthless.

A stranger may spend a week in and about Mobile with pleasure and interest. The fine residences along Government St., Church St.—some equal to 5th Avenue in New York; her churches, hospitals, colleges and seminaries; hotels fine and tasty. A trip to Spring Hill, along the Shell Road and down the Bay, is fine indeed. Then a trip across the Bay, 18 miles, to Hollywood, Point Clear, and many other points where the city people summer it,—the country is as fine and healthy as the piney woods of Cumberland county.

The Mobile market and market house are the finest I ever saw. Meats, beef and venison are extra; the vegetables and tropical fruits are equal to Havana, for they have a vessel almost every day from Havana. They have now, musk melons, cucumbers, squashes, tomatoes, Irish potatoes, cabbages, turnips, snaps, peas, strawberries, blackberries, and in fact every vegetable you can name. The fish and oyster market is said to be the best in the Union. Oysters are used through the summer, as fine as those in winter, though of a different kind.

I see some North Carolinians every day, going to Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, to look at the country—they say to get good lands and avoid high taxation. It does seem to me astonishing that any North Carolinian can oppose Distribution, and particularly those who wish to get some appropriation from the next Legislature. What hope can they have from Democracy? They are opposed to both. Now suppose North Carolina should elect a Distribution Governor and Legislature, and two Senators, and resolutions of request to our members to demand our share of the public lands of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, &c., and to appropriate them to internal improvement? It would justify the members to give us an appropriation for all our works. Without this what can you have? The last Legislature refused to make any, under favorable circumstances, and now, with all our banks under suspension, taxes high, and no hope but to have them higher, the result will be as above stated—you will not get a cent.

Judge Ellis is the nominee, out and out opposed to Distribution. I understand from those who were present that the new converts in the Convention said if Holden was the nominee they would quit the party. I think in a short time the Democracy will be destroyed by their allies.

The frost and freshet has done great damage to the crops, particularly in the low lands, which will cause cotton to rise. The weather is now mild and pleasant,—a fine rain on yesterday.

Yours, &c., PEE DEE.

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

THE WIDOW'S PROPOSITION.

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY,
May 1st, 1859.

DEAR BRO. CROWDER: I see in the last N. C. Advocate, a proposition from a Lady of Montgomery county, in this State, proposing to be one of thirty to give $5 to support a Colporteur in that county. This is a noble act of that good sister—*a widow of limited means*, (I infer the idea of limited means from her own statement) and I feel called upon to respond. So inclosed please find $5, which you can appropriate in the way designated in her letter.

I am gratified to see this proposition from Montgomery, and to be able to respond to it because that is my native county, and there are those to be *benefitted by it*, whom I have know and loved from boyhood; by whom I was cradled and caressed in infancy, and upon whom I can confidently call to respond to the widow's proposition, and thus to advance the interest of this glorious enterprise in their midst. But more especially, am I gratified, because this is the work of the Lord, and its promotion will tend not only to the benefitting of those in said county, but to the advancement of His glory among other people and the establishment of truth in all the earth.

The Tracts and Books are scattered—sent and carried by the Colporteurs into every nook and corner of country, and the poor especially, and the rich all learn lessons from them, pertaining to the great interest of their soul's salvation. The matter is condensed, the style simple and comprehensive, and the doctrine (so far as I have read, entirely orthodox and safe. No one should therefore hestitate to take hold and help according to his or her means, in advancing this good work. And I do hope that the people of Montgomery will embrace this opportunity to respond to the widow's proposition, and will open their hearts and doors to that "excellent, experienced Colporteur" whom you have sent to them.

Rest assured of my high regard and *christian love*.

Yours truly,
D. R. BRUTON.

Wake Forest College.—Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of New Hanover, will deliver the annual address before the two Societies of Wake Forest College at the ensuing Commencement in June, and Rev. J. L. Pritchard, of Wilmington, will deliver the annual sermon.—*Ral. Standard.*

Talleyrand, when asked by a lady famous for her beauty and stupidity how she should rid herself of some of her troublesome admirers, replied, "You have only to open your mouth, Madam."

SOCIETY AT THE NORTH.—Notwithstanding the awful depravity which the Northern papers show as prevailing among them, it is seldom that punishment is inflicted, unless the offender be some miserable poor devil, who has neither money nor friends. Possessed of either of these, or being an active politician, or a fighting bully on election days, a man can get clear, either by acquittal or pardon, no matter how heinous his guilt. We have no doubt that in the city of New York within the past six months, there have been a hundred or more shocking murders. Out of all these there has been, we believe, but one execution. In this Judicial Circuit of North Carolina, with one-fifth of the population of New York, there have been, in the same six months, perhaps six or eight murders, (and an unusual number at that.) Four of the offenders have been convicted and executed, and one more awaits the day of execution. No maudlin sentiment of sympathy, and no political influence, is allowed here to interfere with the faithful execution of the law after the finding of the jury. And this comparative certainty of punishment is a powerful preventive of crime. Criminals are punished, not so much for crime, as that men may be deterred from committing crime.

In Rochester, N. Y., a man and his sister recently committed a most brutal murder of the sister's husband. The man was tried and convicted, upon the clearest evidence. It was a most shocking case. How is it treated by the public of that city? Read the following from the N. Y. Commercial, which is only a part of the disgusting details at hand:—

Murderer Worship—Its Effects.—A strange and morbid sympathy with the murderer Ira Stout seems to be manifested at Rochester—a sympathy that under the circumstances really passes comprehension. He is no paragon of virtue, suddenly overtaken with temptation, and fallen for the first time from the pinnacle of high morality. Nor was he one of those estimable citizens whose amiabilities and benevolent deeds and chivalric honor atone for many of the defects common to our nature. Nor is there a particle of romance of any kind in his character or in his crime that might delude imagination at the expense of principle. It may safely be said that his character has never been without reproach, either in the domestic circle or as a citizen. In all his associations there has been the reverse of an exalted bearing, an honorable ambition, a generous emotion or a worthy purpose. His character has been without a redeeming virtue; the crime of which he has been convicted was without a relieving feature; the callous indifference with which he and his accomplice associates regarded the crime after it was committed is almost without a parallel, and his bearing up to the present hour has been anything but such as became a man convicted of such a murder.

We repeat that it is incomprehensible how such a man, with such antecedents culminating in such a crime, can be worshipped as a hero and a martyr, as Ira Stout seems to have been in Rochester. We are told that women (!) have from the first heaped attention upon this human embodiment of the most disgusting and foulest of crimes, offering him their condolences at his "hard fate," and tendering him their sympathies in his "sad affliction," that even the press has been his apologist; that one philanthropist (?) contends that his father is alone to blame, and should be hung for not having given him a better training; that his sister is represented as his tempter, "whispering in his ear, like another Eve, the instigations to murder;" and that already petitions to the Governor are in circulation for the commutation of his sentence or the pardon of his offence. It is marvellous, and could we believe that the sentiments so prevalent in the city of Rochester were the sentiments of the people generally, we should be disposed to despair of our country's future, and see before it only the deification of lust and murder.

Mr. Micawber's Way of Paying Old Debts.—There have been some heavy settling days lately—and some which were no settling days at all. Few debtors, we will wager, have put off their load so easily and gracefully as did Mr Wilkins Micawber, when on the eve of his departure for the new world of the antipodes, the land of vast sheep farms and unreclaimed convicts—in short, for Australia.

"One thing more I have to do before this separation is complete, and that is to perform an act of justice. My friend Mr. Thomas Traddles has, on two several occasions, 'put his name,' if I may use a common expression, to bills of exchange for my accommodation. On the first occasion Mr. Thomas Traddles was left—let me say, in the lurch. The fulfillment of the second has not yet arrived. The amount of the first obligation"—here Mr. Micawber carefully referred to papers—"was, I believe, twenty-three, four, nine and a half; of the second, according to my entry of that transaction, eighteen, six, two. These sums united, make a total, if my calculation is correct, amounting to forty-one, ten, eleven and a half. My friend Copperfield will perhaps do me the favor to check that total?" I did so, and found it correct. "To leave this metropolis," said Mr. Micawber, "and my friend Mr. Thomas Traddles, without acquitting myself of the pecuniary part of this obligation, would weigh upon my mind to an insupportable extent. I have, therefore, prepared for my friend Mr. Thomas Traddles, and I now hold in my hand, a document, which accomplishes the desired object. I beg to hand to my friend Mr. Thomas Traddles my I O U for forty-one, ten, eleven and a half, and I am happy to recover my moral dignity, and to know that I once more walk erect before my fellow-man!" With this introduction (which greatly affected him) Mr. Micawber placed his I O U in the hands of Traddles, and said he wished him well in every relation of life. I am persuaded, not only that this was quite the same to Mr. Micawber as paying the money, but that Traddles himself hardly knew the difference until he had time to think about it."

A Fight With Grasshoppers.—The Gonzales, (Texas) *Inquirer* has an amusing account of the invasion of that city by grasshoppers, and the attempt of the citizens to repel the invaders:

"Everybody turned out—men, women and children, white and black—everybody, with 'fire and sword,' brushes and brooms, blankets and buckets, carried on the deadly conflict, but to no avail; the hoppers hopped on, and the defending forces were obliged to beat an inglorious retreat, leaving the barbarians in possession of the conquered city."

There is much good sense and truth in the remark of a modern author that no man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in mutual endeavors, or rewards his labor with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandise or his farm, fly over lands, sail upon the seas, meet difficulty or encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of home!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

REV. DR. HAWKS'S LECTURE,

ON

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS,

Will be delivered THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the Fayetteville Hotel Hall.

Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Hotel, the Drug Stores, and the Book Store. The proceeds will be applied to the Ladies' Fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

THE COMMITTEE.

THE N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We copy below a short Address of the Committee of the Alumni Association, urging a full attendance of the former pupils of President Caldwell at the inauguration of the Monument to his memory, which is to take place at the Annual Commencement three weeks hence.

It cannot fail to be a pleasant incident to each one of them who can spare a few days from the labors of life to return to the University on such an occasion—to refresh themselves by a sight of the improvements which the last ten years have made in the beautiful grounds, where grass and flowers and shrubbery have taken the place of weeds and brush; and more than this, to meet again with some of those who in the merrier moods of youth walked those groves in their company, and shared in their toils, their aspirations, and possibly their mischievous pranks.

The monument is erected under the shade of the old poplar, which every body recollects.

From the Chapel Hill Gazette.

TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is now sixty years since the celebration of the first Commencement at this Institution. In 1798, the number of graduates was seven; in 1858 it will be ninety-three. The number of Matriculates during the last 17 years, exceeded that during the 43 years preceding; and the Graduates of this year are more numerous than those from 1798 to 1812 inclusive. The progress of the University in matters more important, although not susceptible of an exhibition so brief and striking as the above, is marked and gratifying. The present Senior Class is favorably distinguished amongst its fellows for scholarship, propriety of deportment and especially for the manner in which it has exercised the prerogative of its position in repressing disorder and giving a good example.

We therefore address you for the purpose of suggesting that the coming Commencement affords a fit occasion for the Alumni and other friends of the University to throng the groves of Chapel Hill, and congratulate each other, face to face, upon its prosperity and fair anticipations.

A matter of special interest in the proceedings of the next anniversary will be the inauguration of the monument just raised to the memory of President Caldwell. We hope that a large assemblage of his pupils will be present at this ceremony. In a day when the causes of Literature and Internal Improvement flourish amongst us, it is due that the public should commemorate the services of one so devoted to these interests under circumstances of adversity and discouragement. The obligations incurred by his pupils are still greater; their estimation of his mind is higher; their sense of his high purpose, his ardor, his courage and his purity, impressed upon them in early youth, is more tender; and we are sure that only some unusual engagement can prevent any one of them from doing honor to the memory of their venerated preceptor, by an attendance upon the Commencement of 1858.

WM. H. BATTLE,
WM. J. BINGHAM,
DAVID L. SWAIN, } *Com.*

CHAPEL HILL, May 14th, 1857.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—Judge Ellis will speak at this place on Thursday next. He is to be at Lumberton to-morrow.

Mr. McRae speaks at Carthage to-day, and will speak at Greensboro' to-morrow. He is to join Judge Ellis again at Clinton, on Saturday next.

CANDIDATES.—Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., is the Democratic nominee for the Senate in Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus. This District was last represented by A. J. Jones, Esq.

D. F. Williamson, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Columbus.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The trial of Tom, a slave of A. A. McKethan, Esq., for assault with intent to commit rape, resulted in his acquittal.

Another Tom, slave of John Bell, tried for burglariously entering and stealing from the store of C. D. Nixon, Esq., at Kingsbury, was found guilty of larceny but acquitted of burglarious intent. Solicitor Strange for State; W. B. Wright, Esq., for prisoner.

Hugh Barkley, from one of the Western Counties, was convicted of bigamy, branded, whipped, and jailed for a month, to be whipped again at the expiration of that time. The Solicitor for the State; R. P. Buxton and B. R. Huske, Esqs., for the defence (assigned by the Court.) Barkley is reported to have five wives now living.

The trial of Quash, for murder, was continued by the State.

Hinnant Faulk and B. A. Howell, whose cases were removed from Robeson, and who escaped from the jail of that county, have not been arrested.

EXECUTION.—Bythell Mitchell, of Columbus County, was hanged at Wilmington on Friday last for the murder of Jas. E. Shaw, of Alamance County. Mitchell admitted that he had killed Shaw.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR.—Gov. Allston has appointed Col. Arthur P. Hayne to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States from South Carolina, occasioned by the death of Hon. J. J. Evans.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—We are the advocates of domestic manufactures; but the Raleigh Standard is engaged in one branch of the business that we can't advocate—we mean the manufacture of great men out of small materials. See the following sentences of its leading editorial of Saturday last:—

"We admit that Messrs. Biggs and Reid are not such orators as Mangum, nor such rhetoricians as Badger; but in respect to judgment and sound statesmanship they will not suffer by a comparison with any former Senators from this State."

"Mr. Badger is an able lawyer and an accomplished rhetorician; but in this respect he is not superior to Robert Strange, a former Democratic Senator, while in point of judgment, will, and common sense he falls below Bedford Brown, also a former Democratic Senator, and Messrs. Biggs and Reid."

"As for Mr. Graham, he has always been overrated. He is a good lawyer and an able man; but he is neither a Webster, a Gallatin, nor a Clay. Much of his success is due to the fact of his being a member of the bar, and to his prudence, his selfishness, and steadiness of purpose."

"Thomas L. Clingman, recently appointed to succeed Mr. Biggs, is a statesman in the fullest sense of the word."

Bedford Brown is the man who solemnly pronounced Chief Justice Ruffin as "*plausible*, but not *strengthy*." *He* was in earnest, for he had not sense enough to appreciate the great mind of the greatest living jurist. But the Standard *has* sense enough to estimate Biggs and Reid and Clingman at their true relative value, and ought to be ashamed of itself for thus poking fun at them.

THE COAL FIELDS ROAD.—We did not desire to be understood as meaning that the *Raleigh Standard* was drawn into saying a good word for Fayetteville by Mr. McRae's letter. We meant, as we said, that the Standard, drawn out by Mr. McRae, spoke of Fayetteville as the Town "which we *all* desire to see improved." The Standard, as our readers very well know, has said some very handsome things of the Road, and published a great deal of information calculated to help it.

The Standard thinks that we shall get nothing but "good words" from Mr. McRae. We are of a very different opinion. But if the Standard were right, we should receive quite as much from Mr. McRae as we have received or are likely to receive from the Democratic party, and a great deal more than we have had from its officials. For six or eight years past we have had a Democratic platform on Internal Improvements identical with that adopted at Charlotte. Our Road has never been able to obtain anything under it. The State's debt has lately largely increased. Is our prospect any better than it has been? It is far worse. Our opinion is now, as it was two years ago, that a large majority for any party in the Legislature will be fatal to our Road's hope of aid from the State. Its only chance is in a Legislature nicely balanced.

In due time we shall hear what Mr. McRae's "plan" is. If it be, as the Standard supposes, a reliance upon the land fund, we shall be quite willing to admit that it cannot be realized in time for our purpose. The railroad must be finished, and we think will be finished, before that question can possibly be settled. Let us wait and hear Mr. McRae.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A letter from a friend in Randolph county speaks of the prospect of the wheat crop as the best the writer ever saw. Should the weather be dry till harvest the crop will be very large. Corn does not look so well. The writer adds,

"Your rail road I hope is pushing on to completion, and that it will make Fayetteville a rich return for her exertions. We of Randolph feel a great deal for the people of Fayetteville. We think you have been treated badly by the General Assembly, and expect to send you some help to the Legislature next fall. We will send men that will vote you State aid, and I think Western North Carolina will do likewise. They certainly ought to do so, for they know it will be the best paying road in the State. Let it go to High Point, or some other place on the N. C. road, and you will see what a great effect it will have on the trade and prosperity of Fayetteville and of the State.

Fayetteville will be the market for us up here. It is now the best I hear of, low as it is. An easy and cheap transit to market will give Fayetteville a great advantage. The low price for which a barrel of flour can be sent to your market will throw the balance in your favor. Flour is about as high in your market as it is at New York and other Northern cities. And then your market can supply us with groceries about as cheap, taking all things into consideration, as any we can go to. Then comes the quick return and low freight.

"Land has risen here. I sold a tract for $5 an acre, that sold a few years ago at $2.25."

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.—Specie continues to accumulate in the banks in the large cities. In New York, the last weekly report showed the unprecedented amount of more than thirty-six millions in gold and silver lying idle in the vaults of the city banks.

It is the same in England. So much specie has flowed in upon the London banks as to bring down the rate of interest to 2 and 2½ per cent. a year, instead of 10 per cent. as it was three or four months ago. The European Times of the 1st inst. says that "this superabundance of money has been finding occupation in railway and other shares, the ordinary general business of the country remaining, as we have had to note for some time past, uninfluenced by an easy money market."

The accumulation is the result of a right determination to get out of debt. The people have been deeply indebted to the merchants in the towns, villages and country, and these in turn to those in the large cities. The late panic taught every body that there had been too liberal a supply of "store goods," too much bought on credit, and that pay-day has arrived. They *are* paying, and we hope they will continue to pay, and not begin to buy again till they have fully settled off old scores, and never again at such an extravagant rate.

A Paris paper says that the falling off in orders from the United States for European goods is estimated at a hundred millions of dollars since the 1st of November last; and the last advices from New York held out no prospect for any extensive orders during this year. All right.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, Messrs. Rice and Shields, Senators from the new State of Minnesota, were qualified and took their seats. On the presentation of the credentials of Mr. Rice, a remonstrance was laid before the Senate by Mr. Harlan, on the part of certain citizens of Iowa, charging Mr. R. with "extortion and fraud" in effecting the sale of the Fort Crawford reservation. Mr. Rice was duly sworn in, and immediately rose in his place to demand an investigation into the truth of the allegations recited against him, pledging himself to offer abundant proof of their falsity and groundlessness.

On Thursday, the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government was passed, but in an amended form, and will go back to the House.

On Friday, a communication was received from the President in reference to the outrages on American citizens during the recent commotion in Mexico; also important despatches from Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Chase. Mr. Forsyth states that since he first took charge of the Legation, Garcia has seized and injured American property in the vicinity of Tampico to the amount of $500,000. It appears, however, that Garcia has promised to respect American interests in future at Tampico, and the Mexican minister assures the United States that his Government is indignant at Garcia's outrages, and promises when the Government captures Tampico, it will punish his acts as they deserve. Mr. Forsyth says it has been so long since an American ship of war has visited a Mexican port, that they have almost forgot we have a Navy.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday, the credentials of two representatives from the new State of Minnesota were presented, and Mr. Philips moved that the representatives be sworn in. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, objected on the ground that the members had not been legally elected, but had been chosen by some sort of lottery from three persons elected by the people; and that their credentials were irregular, being signed only by the Territorial Governor. He moved a resolution referring the credentials to the Committee of Elections. After an animated debate, Mr. Sherman's resolution was substituted for Mr. Philips's motion by yeas 91, nays 84; and finally the resolution was adopted by yeas 108, nays 83.

The Committee on Accounts reported a series of grave charges against Mr. R. B. Hackney, the Doorkeeper of the House, and a resolution for his summary dismissal from office. The subject was postponed until to-day.

On Friday, Territorial and private business consumed the day.

HOW UNCLE SAM IS FLEECED.—The following is reported in the proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday last:—

A communication from the Secretary of War was received relative to the proposed purchase of a site for the erection of a fortification for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the price demanded, $200,000, and said he thought the necessity was not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enormous imposition.

Mr. Gwin said the site was indispensable for protection, and hence they should not hesitate about the price.

Mr. Broderick declared that the whole ranche was not worth $7,000. The subject was then referred to the Military Committee.

Gwin and Broderick are both from California. The conclusion to which an outsider would come, is, that Gwin or some friend of his is interested in the "ranche," and that Broderick and his friends are interested in some other "ranche."

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—This ecclesiastical body met in New Orleans on the 6th inst., and was opened with the usual religious services. They were conducted by Rev. Dr. Dumont, of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. Waddell, of Mississippi, and Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cortlandt Van Renssalaer, of the Burlington Presbytery, of New Jersey, from the following text:

"Be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace be with you."—2 Cor., xiii c, 11 v.

The sermon was eloquent and impressive, inculcating the necessity of unity in the Church, the benefit of leading a religious life, and the duty of tolerance to the religious views of others. In conclusion, the reverend speaker congratulated the Assembly upon the harmony which had existed in the Church for the last twenty years, and upon the progress it had made in that time. Twenty years ago it numbered 1,200 churches, 1,600 clergymen, and 110,000 members; now it numbered 2,300 churches, 5,300 ministers, and 250,000 members.

Dr. W. A. Scott, of San Francisco, was elected Moderator, and Dr. D. H. Junkin, of Pennsylvania, temporary clerk, the Rev. Dr. John Leyburn being stated clerk.

Thirty-one Synods were represented, from Albany to Texas. The following were present from the Synod of North Carolina:

Presbytery of Orange, Ruling Elder C. L. Payne. Presbytery of Fayetteville, Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., Ruling Elder Bartholomew Fuller. Presbytery of Concord, Rev. Wm. C. Sheetz, Rev. B. S. Kreider, Ruling Elders Thomas H. McRorie, Z. Alexander Long.

On the 2d day, there appeared from the Presbytery of Orange, N. C., Rev. Arch'd Currie and Rev. J. McKinnon.

The Committees were appointed.

REMOVAL OF THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The Washington Union of Saturday states that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a despatch from E. Rector, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, containing the gratifying intelligence that he had Billy Bowlegs and 165 Seminole Indians safe on board the U. S. steamer Gray Cloud, on their way to the far west.

And so ends the Florida war.

GEORGIA CROPS.—A letter from a subscriber in Campbell county, Georgia, informs us that the frost from the 22d to the 25th April injured corn and cotton considerably, but not near so much as it would have done if they had been generally up. The wheat, he says, is as fine as he ever saw. They had more rain since December than he had ever before known.

TO CLERKS OF COURTS.—A very methodical Clerk of a Court, who has been so for many years, called a few days ago to hand us for publication some of the usual formal notices to absent defendants; and paid the cash in advance for the advertising. This was so unusual a procedure—the cash payment—that it led to a conversation in which we learned that the Clerk make it a uniform practice to inform all parties plaintiffs who had to give such notices through the papers, that he would not have the publication made unless they paid the money in advance. This is sure to bring the cash, for the suit can't budge an inch without the publication. The Clerk does not confine himself to the exact sum necessary to pay for the advertising, (the amount of which he may not know,) but is sure to take enough, and some to spare for other costs of suit.

The advantages of this rule are manifest and manifold. It secures those most slow and annoying and uncertain of all a printer's accounts. It saves the Clerk of a deal of future trouble, and it very generally saves the plaintiff about one-third of the cost of the advertisement; for most of the papers in the State add about a third to the actual price of that kind of advertisements, to make up for the delay in those cases which eventually pay, and for the loss in those cases which do not pay at all, as it is the rule with all, we believe, not to make the Clerks pay when they cannot collect from the party.

Now we respectfully propose to Clerks of Courts to adopt this rule, and insist on it in all cases. For ourselves, we give notice that after the 1st of July next, the cash must accompany such notices sent to us, or the Clerk become personally responsible for prompt pay. Adopted by all Editors, this rule will work one of two good results. The Editors will be paid—which is very good—or litigation will be diminished—which is better.

A NEW WAY TO PAY A BAD DEBT.—We are informed that one of our subscribers who was in arrears for his paper, lately left Wilmington for parts unknown, and that a man of the same name, to whom the departed was also in debt, concluded that he would pay himself by taking from the Post Office the Observer, which, not knowing that he had left, we continued to send to our missing subscriber. This was decidedly a cool operation, by which we, already a loser, were made to pay our subscriber's debt to a third party.

FAIRLY TAKEN IN.—Like many other Editors in the South we occasionally receive two or three columns of printed matter, being the "first part" of some sensation tale, which breaks off just at a critical period in the story, and closes by informing the tantalised and incensed reader that "this is all of the story that will be published in our columns," but that the remainder may be had by subscribing to some Northern paper which employs as contributors all the "powerful" writers in the country. This kind of puff was never to our taste, and still less so when they are expressly forbidden to be inserted as *advertisements*, but must appear among the *selected articles*, and thereby make the puff *appear* not only to have our endorsement, but to have been written by us. For which humbugging of our readers we are offered four cents a line—say for 500 lines, about their usual length, $20. Not choosing to be a party to any such proceeding, we always throw the affair in the fire, or other convenient receptacle of rejected things.

This is a long preamble to our story, which is, that a few days ago something attracted our attention in the middle of an article in one of our very respectable exchanges, and we commenced reading it at that point (in the middle,) and had read down to the bottom before we discovered that it was the very beginning of a story ("The Perils of the Border,") which we had thrown into the fire a week before, and which generously assured us that we might get the remainder by subscribing to the said Northern paper! We take our revenge by cautioning our readers against all such humbugs.

A letter to the Editors, from Wilkes County, says that the fruit in that section of the State has been generally killed by the late frosts.

A. H. Horton, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Elkville, Wilkes County, N. C., in the place of C. J. Cowles, Esq., resigned.

Jas. L. Henry, Esq. has withdrawn from the Junior Editorship of the Asheville Spectator, leaving Henry E. Colton, Esq. sole Editor and proprietor.

Cooling Rooms.—The warm weather will shortly be here, and every one will be seeking the refreshing influence of a cool and shady place, whereunto they can retreat from the blazing sun: so we will give our readers a few hints concerning the cooling of their houses. The first necessity is a thorough draught. This can always be obtained by opening every door and window in the basement, the top of every window above, and by throwing each door wide open; but above all be sure that the trap door in the roof is open, and there is plenty of air room from it down stairs, so that, whichever be the direction of the wind, there will be at least one ascending current of air in the house. Another requisite is shade. Our common slat shutters answer well for the windows, but the most cheap and convenient shelter for the roof is to cover it thickly with straw, dried reeds, or rushes. These will resist the influence of the noon-day sun, and keep the garret almost as cool as the basement. One of the most simple methods, and at the same time cheapest means of artificially lowering the temperature of the room is to wet a cloth of any size, the larger the better, and suspend it in the place you want cooling; let a room be well ventilated and the temperature will sink from ten to twenty degrees in less than half an hour. The above hints will be useful to many, and as a last suggestion we will inform the reader that in summer it is well to keep a solution of chloride of lime in the house, and occasionally sprinkle it in the more frequented parts, as the passages and stairs.

Scientific American.

The Troy Budget, in noticing the extensive advertisements of the New York Ledger, asks:—

"Is the man who pays these enormous amounts for advertising crazy, or are the crazy ones confined to the business men who do not advertise at all?"

A grave digger, who buried a Mr. Button, placed the following item in a bill which he sent to the widow of the deceased: "To making a Button hole, $5.

Resumption in North Carolina.—The President of the Bank of Virginia at Danville, Dr. Atkinson, has received intelligence from the President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, that that Bank and its branches will resume specie payments on the 1st of June next. It is to be presumed that the other Banks of the State will resume about the same time.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Utah News.—It will be seen from a telegraphic despatch of this morning, that tidings from Camp Scott down to the fourteenth of March have been received. It was ascertained that the advance supply train from Fort Laramie would reach the Big Sandy river by the 15th of March. Judging as well as we can from the apparent location of this river on the map, it can hardly be more than one hundred miles from Camp Scott. The escort of the train being itself very strong, and Gen. Johnston having sent out from the camp a strong cavalry force to meet it, the train is thought to have been entirely out of danger, and must have reached the camp several days before the end of March. If this prove to have been the case, his army having received reinforcements and full supplies, it is not improbable that we shall soon hear of an advance movement by Gen. Johnston in the direction of Salt Lake city.

Wash. Union, of Saturday.

The Late Frost.—We have now received accounts pretty well from all the cotton-growing States, and can approximate an estimate of the damage done to the growing crops. The frosts seem to have extended as far south as Florida, and the lower portions of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In the middle and northern parts of the four last mentioned States, it was quite heavy, in all of them cutting down the corn crops for the most part to the ground and making it necessary to replant. It is, however, a rapid growth, and with the present genial condition of the soil to aid it, there is abundant time for a bountiful harvest. It is a remarkable fact that cotton, universally regarded as by far the tenderer plant of the two, should have, comparatively, suffered but little; yet such is the fact.

We have gone to some pains to examine carefully into the matter and obtain correct information from every quarter of the cotton-growing States; and, upon summing up the whole, we are of opinion that, in view of the present highly-favorable condition of the season, the injury done to cotton will be but slightly, if at all, appreciable in the aggregate amount of the coming crop. From nearly every quarter we are receiving daily the most flattering accounts of the forwardness and healthy condition of the crops, of all sorts, cheering the hearts of the planters and farmers with the promise of an abundant yield.

Of course we have not made allowance in our estimate for the probable loss by the present unexampled and disastrous overflow of the Mississippi; the accounts received are too indefinite to enable us to determine the extent of the injury. The reports that have reached us are most gloomy. The rise in the river, at the present time, is less than six inches below the great freshet of 1849, which reduced the crop 300,000 bales.

Savannah Republican.

MONTGOMERY, May 11.

The Southern Convention.—Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, offered a series of Resolutions recommending the South to adopt discriminations, against the North, by taxes and licenses. Referred.

General Walker, the fillibuster, and John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, were tendered seats.

Roger Pryor, of Virginia, made a speech against Mr. Spratt's resolutions for reopening the slave trade. There are five hundred delegates present, and many are able and eloquent.

NEW YORK, May 12.

Arrest of a Banker.—Henry Dwight, a Wall-street banker, was arrested for fraud and perjury in connexion with the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad Company, amounting to a million of dollars. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Henry Hotchkiss and Hamilton Spencer, charged with complicity.

France, England, and America.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, under date of April 22, writes to that paper as follows:

"As already said, the acquittal of Bernard will not bring about any change in the official attitude of the French Government toward that of England; the Emperor knows the country well enough not to confound its Government with the mob that hung around the Old Bailey during the trial. But more circumspection will be used, while they wait to see what England will do. Two vessels that were about to start for a cruise on the Irish coast received instructions at the last moment before sailing to avoid showing themselves to the Irish people, in order not to create unnecessary alarm or irritation. The whole French army, on the other hand, is in a state of ebullition, and needs only to be let loose to attempt the long-talked-of chastisement of England.

"I have heard it repeated, over and over again, this week, that with this event commences that interesting period in the history of the world where the English Channel forms the line between despotism and liberty; where the charge of defending liberty and free principle is thrown upon England and the United States; where, in fine, that long-talked-of union between the two great representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race is forced upon them by a common cause of which they are the natural defenders. It is continental despotism arrayed against free England and America. The attempt of France to violate on English soil a principle which the English hold so dear is the first stone in the edifice which is to make the new division between the great nations. And when the moment comes that England will be compelled to defend herself on this principle, who doubts that America will be at her side to form her left wing in the defence of liberty?"

Coquette:—A female general who builds her fame on her advances. She may be compared to tinder, which lays itself out to catch sparks but does not always succeed in lighting up a match.

A well known political economist says: "We pay best, first, those who destroy us—generals; second, those who cheat us—politicians and quacks; third, those who amuse us—singers and musicians; and least of all, those who instruct us—authors, schoolmasters and editors."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. May 14.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for A Cameron, N & J W McKay, R S French, W & T Culbreth, N C Arsenal, W McLane, J & N A Cameron, D Anderson, W H Carver, Greentree & Bro, R D Dickson, R Mitchell, Starr & Williams, R McDonald, H L Myrover & Co, J & D G Worth, D & W McLaurin, N C & M Jarrall, Rockfish Co. Mrs S J Hart, G McNeill, H R Lehman, C T Haigh & Sons, J C Poe, S C & L Fox, G W Harris, D McNatt, E & L Russell, S C Smith & Co, A A McKethan, R Jones.

Lutterloh's Line. May 14 and 15. Strs Fanny and Rowan, with goods for C T Haigh & Sons, Western Rail Road, Ray & Pearce, H L Myrover & Co, W H Carver, and others.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 13—Schrs Sally Ann fm Hyde county, Kate fm Tar Landing. 14—Schr Patron from Hyde county, Moonlight from Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 17.

BACON—	11½	a 13½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	00	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	33	a 35
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	12	a 12½	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10	a 11½	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8	a 8½	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0	a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	5 00	a	N. C. Whiskey	00 a	0 40
Super.	4 75	a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a	0 00
Fine,	4 50	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	4 25	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	0 80	a 0 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	0 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 85	a 0 90	WOOL—	16	a 17
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 25	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	4 50	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	1 15	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	39	a 40

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—No change.

Cotton—No material change: there were sales on Saturday at 12½.

Flour—Dull; receipts large.

Corn—Finds ready sale.

Peas—Plenty on hand, and demand light.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 15, 1858.

New Virgin Turpentine $5, yellow 2 75, hard 1 65. Spirits 43, a decline of 1 cent; a lot of "extra" brought 45 a few days ago. Pale Rosin $7.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 45 to 4 70 for mixed to good; 4 70 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton, middling uplands, 12½. Spirits 48½ to 49, and dull.

At Cheraw, sales of 470 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last at 9½ to 12½.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, Attorneys for the heirs of the late Dr. Hiram Robinson, will offer at public sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 8th of June, the Real Estate consisting of

1st. The Residence, on the South side of Rowan street. This lot contains a good two-storied Dwelling House, with out houses; an excellent spring of water, and 4 or more Acres of Land.

2d. A Lot on the North side of Rowan street, opposite the residence of D. A. Ray, Esq., containing 7 or 8 acres, enclosed with good fence. This lot is valuable.

3d. The Shop Lot, adjoining Dr. Haigh, between Bow and Hay streets.

4th. 3 or 4 Acres of Land on Haymount, South of the U. S. Arsenal, and near the residence of Mr. A. J. Woodward. This tract is elevated and level, and contains a fine site for a dwelling.

5th. 850 Acres of Land, on both sides of Cross Creek, two miles West of Fayetteville. This land is well timbered; has an old Mill Site, on an unfailing stream of water, that could be made available again at moderate expense.

The above property will be sold on a credit. Terms made known on day of sale.

H. H. ROBINSON, Bladen,
THOMAS J. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, } Att'ys.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

May 15. 11ts

Presbyterian till sale.

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

May 14. 11-1Y

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.

FOR sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

May 17. 11-2t

MESS PORK.

FOR sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

May 17. 11-2t

CORN, FODDER, HAY, AND SHUCKS,

FOR sale in quantities to suit, (of not less than a Cart Load.) J. WADDILL, Jr.

May 15, 1858. 11-3t

HEAD-QUARTERS,

2D DIVISION N. C. MILITIA,

FAYETTEVILLE, May 13, 1858.

To the Field and Commissioned Officers connected with the Fourth Brigade of the Second Division North Carolina Militia:

YOU are hereby ordered to appear at your usual place of Regimental Parade, on Saturday the 19th of June next, for the purpose of electing a Brigadier General, in place of Brig. Gen. A. D. McLean, resigned. JNO. WINSLOW,

Maj. Gen. 2d Div. N. C. Militia.

Officers holding election will report in ten days, according to law.

May 14. 11te

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Moore County, N. C., on the 12th day of May 1858, a Negro Man, about five feet 10½ inches high, weighing about 170 pounds, jet black, supposed to be about 40 years of age, wearing a gray-mixed coat, brown pants, wool hat and a very good pair of shoes. Said boy says he belongs to Richard Manning, of Sumter District, S. C.; says his name is ANDREW, but his master calls him George. Said boy says he left home about the 24th day of April last.

The owner will come forward, prove property, and pay expenses, or the Negro will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.

May 13, 1858. 11-4t

TOUCHSTONE.

THIS Celebrated Colt will Stand the present season at our Stables, (late residence of Wm. Faison, dec'd.,) in Sampson County, and will be let to a limited number of mares.

Terms—Fifty dollars the season and $1 to the Groom. Mares from a distance will be well taken care of but no risk assumed.

Board per day 37½ cents. The season will close on the first of July.

Touchstone is by Goldfinder, out of a Hamiltonian mare, was three years old 11th of last March, is 15 hands 3 inches high, color bright bay. He is believed to be the fastest trotter in the United States, of his age. For particulars enquire of the owners at the above Stables.

M. J. FAISON & BROS.

May 13. 11-6t

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

We have in our possession the certificate of a respectable citizen, testifying that he was entirely cured of this dreadful disease by using BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

We shall take pleasure in showing the certificate to any person doubting this statement.

May 15. 11-2tpd

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give general notice, to all persons not to trust my wife ROBENIA BROADWELL on my account, as I am determined not to pay debts which she may contract.

FREEMAN BROADWELL, Jr.

May 14. 11-4t

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

EQUITY SALE OF

400 Acres Laurel Hill Land.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Richmond County, at Spring Term, 1858, I will expose to sale, at Laurel Hill, on Tuesday, 1st day of June 1858, 400 Acres of the Laurel Hill Land.

The land is beautifully situated, and admirably adapted to farming purposes; in an excellent neighborhood, convenient to the Schools and Churches of Laurel Hill and Laurinburgh, and near the line of the Rutherford and Wilmington Rail Road. It is a most desirable location, and presents inducements such as are seldom offered.

TERMS OF SALE.—Five hundred dollars cash, two thousand dollars six months after date, and for the residue a credit of two, three and four years, with interest after six months.

For further particulars enquire of John L. Fairley, Laurinburgh, Richmond County, or James Banks, Attorney, Fayetteville.

JOHN W. LEAK, C. M. E.

April 15. 3*6t pr.adv$4

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

STRAYED.

ON the 23d inst., TWO IRON-GREY COLTS; one two years old, the other one year old, both well grown; when last heard of they were near Laurel Hill in Richmond County. Any information relative to said animals will be thankfully received by the subscriber.

ALEX McRAE.

Queensdale, Robeson Co., N. C.

April 27. 7*4t

A Valuable Negro Man for Sale.

ON the 4th day of June next, in the Town of Fayetteville, at public Auction, I shall offer for sale, a negro man of middle age, very industrious and of good morals, a painter by Trade. He is known by the name of WILEY P. LASSITER, a free man of color; he has been free all his life till recently, when he made himself a *Slave* to me, by *Indenture*, for the consideration of my endorsing a considerable amount of debt for him, and having it to pay. I have allowed him free privileges, as he formerly had, for more than two years, that he might redeem himself, but finding this course unavailing, I shall necessarily resort to the above. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

EMSLEY LASSITER.

May 5, 1858. 9-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, John H. Singletary and wife Sarah, and Ralph R. Parker, vs. Harriet Singletary.

Petition for Sale of Slave.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Harriet Singletary resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication, in the Fayetteville Observer, be made for six weeks, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Harriet Singletary, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

9*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINN,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Calvin M. Falkner vs. Gilbert Grace and wife Eliza, Joseph W. Falkner, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, A. W. L. Falkner, Robert Falkner, Mary Jane Falkner, and James E. Horne.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Gibert Grace and wife Eliza, James L. Polk and wife Susan, James T. Falkner, Robert Falkner, and Mary Jane Falkner, are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bills, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, March Term 1858.

Alexander Little vs. John G. McLendon, John M. Boyt, Adm'r., B. F. Teal, Adm'r., and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John G. McLendon, Columbus F. McMillan and Elizabeth his wife, Polly Capel, Gilbert McRae, B F Teal, Daniel W. Teal, Hezekiah Lisenby and Elizabeth his wife, James Brock and Martha his wife, Jacob Campbell and Mary his wife, Margaret Teal, (a minor) Allan Teal, Jr., Christopher Teal, Alexander Teal, J. S. Sutton and Sarah his wife, Polly McRae, Allen Teal, Sen., William Teal, Daniel Teal, Nancy Teal, Daniel Easterling and Margaret his wife, and the children of Elizabeth Teal, (who are Mary Jane, Amos, William, Sarah, Rebecca, and Allan Daniel Teal,) and Miles McInnis, Adm'r. and Guardian, &c., are non residents of this State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said absent defendants, to be and appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them, and the cause set for hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, W. E Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1858, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

7-6t*-pd W. E. TROY, C. & M. E.

Further Supply of School Books.

SMITH'S GRAMMAR; Emerson's Arithmetic and Keys; Mitchell's Geographies; Bullion's Latin Grammar; Anthon's Sallust; Davies' Surveying; Payson & Dunton's Copy Books; Walker's and Webster's School Dictionaries; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Sargent's Standard Speaker; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

March 3.

STATIONERY.

WE are just receiving further supplies of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, Post, Bath, Note and Sermon Papers, great variety; Silver Border, Plain Visiting and Printer's Cards; Pencil Sharpeners, Card Pencils, India Rubber, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, &c.; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Ink, Ink Stands, Blank Books, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

April 5, 1858.

NEW BOOKS.

MARRIED OR SINGLE, by Miss Sedgewick; The Professor, by Currer Bell; Romany Rye, by Lavengro; The Athelings; Tent Life in the Holy Land; Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia; The Improved Housewife, by Mrs. Webster; &c.

Also, Bullion's 1st Lessons in Greek; Payson & Dunton's Series of PENMANSHIP; Addick's Elements; Key to Davies' Algebra; and other School Books.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE subscribers have just printed at the Observer Office a SECOND EDITION of

DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH NOTES AND REFERENCES,

BY

HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The price of the new edition is not greater than that of the old, though, as it is scarcely necessary to say to the Profession in North Carolina, its value has been greatly increased by Judge Battle's Notes, References and Corrections.

The volume has been long out of print, and we shall be glad to supply the many Lawyers whose sets of Reports are incomplete without it, as well as those who have the old edition but would like to have the new one for the sake of its notes.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 5, 1858.

THE NEW EDITION OF

DEVEREUX & BATTLE'S LAW REPORTS, VOL. 1,

RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.

Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—it is carefully and well got up. * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same point again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."

Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.

For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by

E. J. HALE & SON.

REMOVAL.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

HAVE removed to the two brick Stores in the West end of the Fayetteville Hotel building, where they are now opening their

SECOND STOCK of Goods for this Spring,

recently selected by one of the firm in the Northern markets, which will be offered for sale to their regular customers on the usual terms.

All persons who wish to buy Goods cheap at WHOLESALE, are respectfully invited to call and examine this stock at our new stand, West end of Fayetteville Hotel building.

J. B. STARR } [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 24, 1858. 5tf

TIMELY NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully remind those in need of his professional services that he, as usual, will leave here the first of July, to be absent until the first of October.

Those intending to call on Dr. B. will find it to their advantage not to postpone their call until about the time of his leaving, for he will be punctual in leaving as well as returning. TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.

May 3. 7-1m

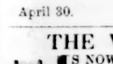
FAYETTEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will take place at the Office of the Company on Thursday, the 20th of May next.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

April 30. 7tm

THE WARSAW HOUSE



IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.

THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C., is now for sale. All who feel disposed to purchase can receive any desired information by applying to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brietz. Terms of payment will be made accommodating, and the property will be sold with or without the Stock, as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and Currier.

F. FRIES,
T. J. WILSON, } Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON,

March 20, 1858. 97-*3mos

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton. There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, susceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for building purposes; it is surrounded by streets, which will make it approachable on either side. There is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, entirely new, with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick kitchen with two large rooms, all the necessary outhouses, including ice-house, a well-house, and an excellent well of never failing water, cribs, stable, bathhouse, &c., &c. This lot commands one of the most beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with beautiful evergreens and shrubbery of various kinds. I will also sell 416 acres of first class wood and open land, lying within 1½ miles of Morganton, and about 800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco and wheat land in Burke county. About 250 acres of this tract is in a fine state of cultivation, and has all the necessary buildings upon it for a white family and for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to within 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is unnecessary to say anything about the health and beauty of this part of North Carolina, as it is proverbial for both. I am anxious to sell the above property, and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit persons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further information, with regard to this property or the terms on which it will be sold, can get the necessary information by writing to the subscriber, or to Tod R. Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.

E. E. GREENLEE.

March 10, 1858. 95*3m

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson County, offer for sale a large and well fitted up Distillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.

B. LEE & CO.

March 9. 93-3m

NOTICE.

I WILL sell, at the Court House door in Smithfield, on Tuesday the 25th May next, 12 SHARES in the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company, being the Shares owned by the late Micajah Cox, deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and the purchaser required to give bond with approved security.

WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.

March 20, 1858 99*8tpd

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRae. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE, & SON.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN (good cook and washer,) with either one or two children. For information apply to THOS. A. E. EVANS.

May 3, 1858. 7tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 8, 1858. 7-tf

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858 7-tf

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OUR Address in future will be at Florence, Darlington District, South Carolina. James M. Bostick is my authorised agent to settle business for me.

D. A. BOYD.

May 3, 1858. 7-1mpd

3000 BUSHELS OF CORN for sale by STEDMAN & HORNE.

April 27. 6-1m

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL Convocation of this body, will be held in Wilmington on Monday the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives as matters of much importance are to be acted on.

THOS. B. CARR, Grand Sec'y.

April 30. 7-tThJune.

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,

Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md

ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM MacINTYRE

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels,
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.

April 5, 1858. 99-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

CROCKERY,

Glass-Ware & Looking Glasses.

I HAVE a good stock in my line. Country Merchants supplied at low prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 17. 94-2m

WANTED.

5000 BBLS. TURPENTINE, at my Distillery on Person Street, at the Halfway Bridge. The highest cash price will be paid.

J. R. McDUFFIE.

Green St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 18, 1858. 94-3m

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct 5, 1857. 48-tf

OATS AND PEAS.

200 BUSHELS SEED OATS,
100 ditto Cow Peas.

—*Also*—

A few barrels Northern Irish Potatoes.

For sale in quantities to suit, by

B. ROSE.

Feb'y 15, 1858. 86tf

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 96y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Sup'r Court Office, 15th March 1858.

IN pursuance of direction of His Honor Judge Manly, Notice is hereby given, that the Regular Term of the Superior Court of LAW AND EQUITY, for the County of Harnett, will be held at the Court House in TOOMER, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1858. WITNESSES and SUITORS will take notice accordingly.

Witness, A. D. McLEAN,

95-tC Clerk Superior Court.

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

6,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desiring to move to the West offers to sell the following tracts of valuable land.

1 Tract containing 2566 acres in Harnett County 18 miles North of Fayetteville. There is on this tract, two large and comfortable dwelling houses, with all necessary outhouses, together with a good mill running two saws and grist, with about 300 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation: the remainder is excellent farming and turpentine land.

Also another tract containing 4000 acres of turpentine land, about 100 acres of which is cleared. There is on this tract one good dwelling with all necessary out houses and a good grist and saw-mill.

I will take pleasure in showing the above property to any person wishing to purchase.

H. S. McNEILL.

Manchester P. O.

Nov. 7th, 1857. 67-ts

2,800 Acres of Land FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the above Tract of Land, lying on Anderson's Creek, about two and a half miles from lower Little River, near Elliot's Mills,—including about One Hundred Acres of good Swamps, which can be easily drained. This Land is very heavily timbered, and a large portion level and of superior quality of Pine Land for cultivation.

Also, a Circular STEAM SAW-MILL, in complete order and well adapted to sawing plank road and rail road timbers. Also, Two well-broke MULES.

All, or any portion of which, will be sold low and on time. The Land will be sold either in a body or in parcels to suit.

SMITH & ELLIOT.

April 6, 1857. 97-tf

690 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LAND FOR SALE.

1250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fayetteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,

Fayetteville.

Aug 13. 33-tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 20th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

LOST,

LAST Saturday, 31st ult., (during the hours of parade,) about the Court House, or between the Court House and the Fair Ground, a small yellow leather Pocket Book, containing $59, consisting of three $10 bills, three $4 do., one $5 bill, one $5 gold piece, three $2 50 gold pieces. A Reward of $10 will be given for the above described Pocket Book and money, delivered to the undersigned.

JAS. H. JACKSON, Musician.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 2, 1857. 56tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 3, 1857. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1858. tf

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by James Banks, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will sell at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th of May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House,

The Dwelling House and Lot

on Green Street, recently occupied by said Banks. Also the OFFICE and STABLES on the West side of Green Street, at present occupied by Joseph Baker, Jr. Also, the

WHARF AT THE RIVER,

known as the Wharf of the Brothers Steam Boat Co. Terms at sale.

J. T. WARDEN, Trustee
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r.

April 14. 2-ts

The whole World is invited to take

a free ride on the Western Rail Road, on the 4th of July 1858.

We do not know precisely the hour when the train will move; but no persons will be admitted to take a seat in the Ladies' Car unless they are neatly dressed. Old and young gentlemen, will you not feel sadly disappointed when you attempt to get a seat in the Ladies' Car and you will be refused?

WOODWARD'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

is convenient, and for a few dollars you can procure a suit which will give you a free ticket in the Ladies' Car.

Call soon and make your selection.

A. J. WOODWARD,

Market Square, two doors below S. J. Hinsdale.

May 1. 7-4t

Town papers copy 4t.

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggins, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4 90-tIJa

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a negro man who says his name is TOM, and says he belongs to Charles Green, of Pitt County, N. C. The said boy is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, of dark complection; had on when committed brown pants and black hat. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailer.

April 19, 1858. 3tf

Raleigh Standard copy till forbid

NOTICE.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF PINE LAND, on Cedar Creek, and TWO THOUSAND ACRES on the Altamaha River, in Tattnall County, Georgia. Any person wishing to purchase with a view to Milling privileges, or cutting Timber or manufacturing Turpentine, would do well to come and examine these lands. Either or both tracts will be sold at the low price of one dollar per acre if applied for soon, as the owner wishes to change the investment. For further particulars come and view the lands, or address a letter to the subscriber at Reidsville, Tattnall Co., Georgia.

JOHN PEARSON.

March 30, 1858. 99-3mpd

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

NEW BOOKS.

LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN SOUTH AFRICA; Barth's Discoveries in North and Central Africa; "The Reason Why," by the author of 'Inquire Within.'

—ALSO—

Further supplies of Mustang Gray; Phœnixiana; The Painter, Gilder and Varnisher's Companion; Sale's Koran; Jacobus's Notes on the Gospels; The Communicant's Companion; Barnes' Notes on the Gospels; Coaybeare's Life and Epistles of St. Paul; The Psalmist, with supplement; Bibles; School Books; &c. Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 16, 1858.

GUANO.

50 TONS BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & Co.

Aug. 31. 38-

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business, over the Tailor Shop of Clark & Woodward, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

OATS.

150 BUS. heavy black Oats. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.

March 4. 90-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE lately occupied by C. J. & R. H. Jones, adjoining the store of D. & W. McLaurin. For terms apply to EDWIN GLOVER.

April 20. 4-1m

Littell's Living Age—Enlarged Series—received weekly. Harper's Magazine for May.

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Huggins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Arendell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Fajson, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Notes

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engineer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are subscribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he, takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL

March 24, 1855. 86-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fayetteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.

Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favorable terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

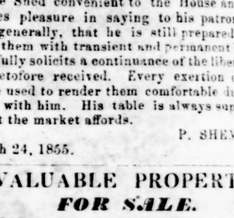
Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publication by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must accompany each application. Address

H. W. HORN.

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1858. 64-ypd

FURTHER SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, &c.

THE Knowledge of God, objectively considered, by Breckinridge, The Prince of the House of David; Simon Suggs; Wild Western Scenes; Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; Mackey's Lexicon of Free